NUS CORPORATION
1927 LAKESIDE PARKWAY
SUITE 614
TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084
404-938-7710

COMPLETE
ENG.

C-586-6-9-19

June 20, 1989

Date: 6/26/89
Site Disposition: NFRAP
EPA Project Manager:

Mr. A. R. Hanke
Site Investigation and Support Branch
Waste Management Division
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Subject: Screening Site Inspection, Phase I
West Point Pepprell
Lindale, Floyd County, Georgia
EPA ID No. GAD00322096
TDD No. F4-8812-29

Dear Mr. Hanke:

FIT 4 conducted a screening site inspection, phase I, of the West Point Pepperell facility in Lindale, Floyd County, Georgia. The inspection included a review of EPA and state file material, completion of a target survey, and a drive-by reconnaissance of the facility.

The West Point Pepperell facility is a textile plant located in the center of the town of Lindale, and is surrounded by residential areas (Ref. 1). The plant began operation approximately 78 years ago. It is believed the plant was originally owned by Massachusetts Manufacturing. Pepperell bought the plant from another previous owner, and was in turn bought by West Point. In 1986, West Point Pepperell sold the plant to Greenwood Manufacturing, and it is presently operated by Lindale Manufacturing, a subsidiary of Greenwood Mills (Ref. 2).

The plant manufactures blue jean material beginning with cotton bales. After the bales of cotton are opened, the cotton is cleaned and then the fibers are aligned, and then stretched. The next step is to spin the fibers into yarn, which are then stretched over beams. The strings are then dyed continuously with Indigo Blue dye (non-hazardous), which is followed by a caustic bath of sodium hydroxide, followed by cold water (Ref. 3, 4, 5). Then the strings are dipped into the dye 5 more times after which they are made into cloth. The fabric then goes through the finishing stage, in which the starch is washed out and the material is preshrunk (Ref. 3).

In the past, washwater, including dyes, was sent to a settling pond. Periodically the sludge was cleaned from the pond and buried adjacent to the plant's treatment facility, northeast of the plant. Any sludge not buried, was put on drying beds and, when dried, was sent to the Floyd County Landfill. Presently the washwater is sent to the treatment plant and all the solids are removed before discharging to the stream running through the center of the facility property (Ref. 3). Wastewater produced from this process is considered non-hazardous. The facility is presently classified as a non-handler of hazardous material by RCRA (Ref. 6).

The West Point Pepperell facility is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of the Appalachian Valley Division in northwest Georgia. The facility lies in a valley between Booze and Hickory Mountains. The area has a mild climate with an average January temperature of 43°F and an average July temperature of 80°F (Ref. 7). The net annual precipitation for the area is 15 inches (Ref. 8). The 1-year, 24-hour rainfall rate is 3.5 inches (Ref. 9). The elevation at the West Point Pepperell facility is approximately 650 feet (Ref. 10).

Underlying the facility is the Cambrian aged, Conasauga Formation which consists of shale and limestone interbedded in equal proportions. Well depths average 120 feet deep and yields range from 2-25 gpm. There are a few springs that discharge from the formation and average 1-20 gpm near Shannon and 200,000 gpd in Lindale. The average thickness of the formation, based on nearby well data, is approximately 200 feet or greater (ref. 7). Aquifers of Paleozoic age in this area, are generally unconfined (Ref. 11). Beneath the Conasauga Formation is the Rome Formation, which consists of interbedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, and quartzite. The formation ranges from 500-1000 feet thick. Groundwater in the formation generally occurs in secondary openings produced by fracturing and jointing. Well depths average 100 feet deep and yields range from 5-10 gpm. Underlying the Rome Formation is the Shady Dolomite which consists of shale and dolomite. The formation is up to 100 feet thick and has very little potential as an aquifer (Ref. 7).

Though the shales in the formations may act as a confining unit locally, it is not likely they are continuous due to the heavy extent of fracturing and faulting in the area (Ref. 7). The groundwater flow direction is defined by local topography with the hydrologic gradient being towards streams and basins (Ref. 11).

Surface water runoff from the facility flows into Spring Creek which flows through the center of the plant. The creek flows north into the Etowah River which combines with the Oostanaula River to form the Coosa River (Ref. 10). There is recreational fishing in all of the above rivers (Ref. 12).

The sources of water for the Floyd County water system include well water, spring water, and purchased water from the city of Rome. The county's well is located off of Kingston Road, east of the city, approximately 5.75 miles northeast of the facility. The county's well is cased to 125 feet with a total depth of 280 feet. The spring water is from near Cave Springs, approximately 12 miles southwest of the facility (Ref. 1). The city water comes from two intakes; one on the Oostanaula and one on the Etowah River. Neither of these intakes is on the surface water migration path (Refs. 1, 10). The county system supplies approximately 12,000 connections. The system is broken into a number of sections, which are interconnected; but, because of differences in elevation, it is unlikely water from the well would reach all of the customers (Ref. 1).

Approximately 15 miles downstream from the facility, there are a number of companies withdrawing water from the Coosa River for industrial purposes. The largest of these is the Temple-Inland Company, formerly Georgia Kraft, which uses the water in its sawmill plant. Surface water may be used for drinking purposes by the plant's 366 employees (Ref. 13).

The nearest resident is 100 feet west of the facility and the nearest private well is approximately 4400 feet west of the facility. The nearest church to the facility is 100 feet east (Ref. 1). Pepperell High School is approximately 2,600 feet south of the facility (Ref. 10). The population within a 3-mile radius is approximately 11,904 (Ref. 15). The facility is completely surrounded by a chain-link fence (Ref. 1).

The habitats of some endangered or threatened species include the facility area. However, there are no critical habitats designated in Floyd County (Ref. 16).

Based on the results of this evaluation and the above referenced material, FIT 4 recommends that no further remedial action be planned for this facility.

Very truly yours,

Sheri Panabaker

Sheri Panabaker
Project Manager

Approved:

SP/dwf

Enclosures

cc: Mario Villamarzo

REFERENCES

1. NUS Field Logbook No. F4-1284 for West Point Pepperell, TDD No. F4-8812-29. Documentation of facility reconnaissance, March 8, 1989.

2. S.A. Dunson, Chamber of Commerce, Rome, GA, telephone conversation with Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation, April 28, 1989. Subject: Operating years of West Point Pepperell.

3. Randy Edwards, Lindale Manufacturing, telephone conversation with Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation, April 14, 1989. Subject: Processes and wastes of the textile mill.

4. John Morrow, chemist, NUS Corporation, project note, June 1, 1989. Subject: Non-hazardous nature of Indigo Blue dye.

5. Randy Edwards, Lindale Manufacturing, telephone conversation with Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation, May 31, 1989. Subject: Caustic bath.

6. Barbara Smith, RCRA-Generators, telephone conversation with Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation, March 10, 1989. Subject: RCRA Status.

7. Charles W.Cressler, "Geology and Ground-Water Resources of Floyd and Polk Counties, Georgia," Information Circular 39, 1970, pp. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 69, 78, 81, 82, map.

8. U.S. Department of Commerce, Climatic Atlas of the United States, (Washington D.C.: GPO, June 1968) Reprint: 1983, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

9. David M. Hershfield, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States, Technical Paper 40, (USDA, 1985), p. 93.

10. U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute series Topographic Quadrangle Maps of Georgia: Rome North 1967 (Photorevised 1985), Rome South 1968 (Photorevised 1985), Shannon 1968 (Photorevised 1985), scale 1:24,000.

11. National Water Summary, USGS, Water-Supply paper 2275, 1984, pp. 180-182.

12. Gary Besser, GA-DNR, Fisheries Division, telephone conversation with Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation, March 16, 1989. Subject: Fishing in the Etowah, Oostanaula, and Coosa Rivers.

13. Water Availability & Use Coosa River Basin, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, 1982, pp. 41, 42.

14. Beth Underwood, Chamber of Commerce, Rome, Georgia, telephone conversation with Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation, March 1, 1989. Subject: Number of employees for West Point Pepperell and Temple-Island.

15. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Graphical Exposure Modeling System (GEMS), Data Base, complied from U.S. Bureau of Census Data, 1980.

16. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered and Threatened Species of the Southeastern United States, (Atlanta Georgia: 1988).

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING SUMMARY

FOR

WEST POINT PEPPERELL
EPA SITE NUMBER GAD000280075
LINDALE
FLOYD COUNTY, GA
EPA REGION: 4

SCORE STATUS: IN PREPARATION

SCORED BY SHERI PANABAKER
OF NUS CORPORATION
ON 06/02/89

DATE OF THIS REPORT: 06/02/89
DATE OF LAST MODIFICATION: 06/02/89

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE	:	1.0%
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE	:	1.20
AIR ROUTE SCORE	:	0.00
MIGRATION SCORE	:	0.39

HRS GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE

CATEGORY/FACTOR	RAW DATA	ASN. VALUE	SCORE
1. OBSERVED RELEASE	NO	0	0
2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS			
DEPTH TO WATER TABLE	100 FEET		
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF WASTE	5 FEET		
DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN	95 FEET	1	1
PRECIPITATION	53.0 INCHES		
EVAPORATION	38.0 INCHES		
NET PRECIPITATION	15.0 INCHES	2	2
PERMEABILITY	1.0X10-6 CM/SEC	1	1
PHYSICAL STATE		3	3
TOTAL ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			7
3. CONTAINMENT		3	3
4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS			
TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE:			0
WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YDS	0		
DRUMS	0		
GALLONS	0		
TONS	0		
TOTAL	0 CU. YDS	0	0
TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			0
5. TARGETS			
GROUND WATER USE		3	3
DISTANCE TO NEAREST WELL	4400 FEET		
AND	MATRIX VALUE	8	8
TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	23 PERSONS		
NUMBER OF HOUSES	6		
NUMBER OF PERSONS	0		
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS	0		
NUMBER OF IRRIGATED ACRES	0		
TOTAL TARGETS SCORE:			11

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE (Sgw) = 0.00

HRS SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE

CATEGORY/FACTOR	RAW DATA	ASN. VALUE	SCORE
1. OBSERVED RELEASE	NO	0	0
2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS			
SITE LOCATED IN SURFACE WATER	NO		
SITE WITHIN CLOSED BASIN	NO		
FACILITY SLOPE	0.0 %		
INTERVENING SLOPE	0.0 %	0	
24-HOUR RAINFALL	2.5 INCHES	2	[illegible]
DISTANCE TO DOWN-SLOPE WATER	0 FEET	3	[illegible]
PHYSICAL STATE	3		[illegible]
TOTAL ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			[illegible]
3. CONTAINMENT	3		3
4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS			
TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE:			[illegible]
WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YDS	0		
DRUMS	0		
GALLONS	0		
TONS	0		
TOTAL	0 CU. YDS	0	[illegible]
TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			[illegible]
5. TARGETS			
SURFACE WATER USE		2	[illegible]
DISTANCE TO SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS		0	[illegible]
COASTAL WETLANDS	NONE		
FRESH-WATER WETLANDS	NONE		
CRITICAL HABITAT	NONE		
DISTANCE TO STATIC WATER	> 3 MILES		
DISTANCE TO WATER SUPPLY INTAKE	> 3 MILES		
AND	MATRIX VALUE	0	[illegible]
TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	0		
NUMBER OF HOUSES	[illegible]		
NUMBER OF PERSONS	0		
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS	[illegible]		
NUMBER OF IRRIGATED ACRES	[illegible]		
TOTAL TARGETS SCORE:			[illegible]

[illegible]

HRS AIR ROUTE SCORE

CATEGORY/FACTOR	RAW DATA	ASGN. VALUE	SCORE
1. OBSERVED RELEASE	NO	0	0

2. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

REACTIVITY: MATRIX VALUE

INCOMPATIBILITY

TOXICITY

WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YARDS
DRUMS
GALLONS
TONS

TOTAL

TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE: NA

3. TARGETS

POPULATION WITHIN 4-MILE RADIUS
0 to 0.25 mile
0 to 0.50 mile
0 to 1.0 mile
0 to 4.0 miles

DISTANCE TO SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS
COASTAL WETLANDS
FRESH-WATER WETLANDS
CRITICAL HABITAT

DISTANCE TO LAND USES
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL
PARK/FOREST/RESIDENTIAL
AGRICULTURAL LAND
PRIME FARMLAND
HISTORIC SITE WITHIN VIEW

TOTAL TARGETS SCORE:

AIR ROUTE SCORE (Sa) = 0.00

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING CALCULATIONS
FOR
SITE: WEST POINT [illegible]
AS OF [illegible]

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

= [illegible] S_{gw}

SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE

SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS		12
CONTAINMENT	X	3
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS	X	[illegible]
TARGETS	X	[illegible]

= [illegible] / [illegible] X 100 = [illegible] = S_{sw}

AIR ROUTE SCORE

OBSERVED RELEASE [illegible] / [illegible] X 100 = [illegible] = S_{air}

SUMMARY OF MIGRATION SCORE CALCULATIONS

	S	S^2
GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE (S_{gw})	[illegible]	[illegible]
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE (S_{sw})	[illegible]	[illegible]
AIR ROUTE SCORE (S_{air})	[illegible]	[illegible]
$S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air}$		[illegible]
$\sqrt{S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air}}$		[illegible]
$S_M = \sqrt{S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air}} / 1.73$		[illegible]

RCRA/NPL POLICY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INITIAL SCREENING

Site Name: West Point Pepperell

City: Lindale State: Ga

EPA I.D. Number: GAD003322096

Type of Facility: NON-Handler ✓
Generator___ Transporter___ Disposal___
Treatment___ Storage (more than 90 days)___

I. RCRA APPLICABILITY	yes	no
Has this facility treated, stored or disposed of a RCRA hazardous waste since Nov. 19, 1980?	___	✓
Has a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) been performed on this site?	___	✓
Does the facility have a RCRA operating or post-closure permit? If so, date issued _____	___	✓
Did the facility file a RCRA Part A application? If so:	___	✓
1) Does the facility currently have interim status?	___	✓
2) Did the facility withdraw its interim status?	___	✓
3) Is the facility a known or possible protective filer?	___	✓
Is the facility a late (after Nov. 19, 1980) or non-filer that has been identified by EPA or the State?	___	✓

STOP HERE IF ALL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN SECTION I ARE NO

II. FINANCIAL STATUS		
Is the facility owned by an entity that has filed for bankruptcy under federal or State laws?	___	___

III. RCRA ENFORCEMENT STATUS		
Has the facility lost authorization to operate or had its interim status revoked?	___	___
Has the facility been involved in any other RCRA enforcement action?	___	___

RECONNAISSANCE CHECKLIST FOR HRS2 CONCERNS

Instructions: Obtain as much "up front" information as possible prior to conducting fieldwork. Complete the form in as much detail as you can, providing attachments as necessary. Cite the source for all information obtained.

Site name: West Point Pepperell
City, County, State: Lindale / Floyd / Georgia
EPA ID No.: GAD003322096
Person responsible for form: Sheri Panabaker
Date: April 28, 1989

Air Pathway

Describe any potential air emission sources onsite: None

Identify any sensitive environments within 4 miles: None

Identify the maximally exposed individual (nearest residence or regularly occupied building - workers do count): workers

Groundwater Pathway

Identify any areas of karst terrain: None.

Identify additional population due to consideration of wells completed in overlying aquifers to the AOC: None

Do significant targets exist between 3 and 4 miles from the site? No

Is the AOC a sole source aquifer according to Safe Drinking Water Act? (i.e. is the site located in Dade, Broward, Volusia, Putnam, or Flager County, Florida) No

Surface Water Pathway

Are there intakes located on the extended 15-mile migration pathway?
Yes, for industry.

Are there recreational areas, sensitive environments, or human food chain targets (fisheries) along the extended pathway? Recreational fishing in the rivers

Onsite Exposure Pathway

Is there waste or contaminated soil onsite at 2 feet below land surface or higher?
unknown

Is the site accessible to non-employees (workers do not count)? NO

Are there residences, schools, or daycare centers onsite or in close proximity? The area is surrounded by residential areas and there is a church across the street

Are there barriers to travel (e.g., a river) within one mile? A small stream passes through the facility and there are mountains nearby (w/in 1-2 miles).

EPA

Potential Hazardous Waste Site

Site Inspection Report

Site Inspection Report

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 1 - SITE LOCATION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	GAD003322076

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
West Point Pepperell	Park St.

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG. DIST.
Lindale	GA	30147	Floyd		

09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	10 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
34 11 18.-	085 12 20.2	☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL _____ ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL ☐ F. OTHER _____ ☐ G. UNKNOWN

III. INSPECTION INFORMATION

01 DATE OF INSPECTION	02 SITE STATUS	03 YEARS OF OPERATION
03 08 89 (MONTH DAY YEAR)	☒ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE	≈1910 (BEGINNING YEAR) | Present (ENDING YEAR) ___ UNKNOWN

04 AGENCY PERFORMING INSPECTION (Check all that apply)

☐ A. EPA ☒ B. EPA CONTRACTOR NUS Corporation ☐ C. MUNICIPAL ☐ D. MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm)
☐ E. STATE ☐ F. STATE CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm) ☐ G. OTHER _____ (Specify)

05 CHIEF INSPECTOR	06 TITLE	07 ORGANIZATION	08 TELEPHONE NO
Sheri Panabaker	FIT TEAM	Region 4	(404)938-7710
09 OTHER INSPECTORS	10 TITLE	11 ORGANIZATION	12 TELEPHONE NO
Geoffrey Carton	FIT Team	Region 4	(404)938-7710
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

13 SITE REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED	14 TITLE	15 ADDRESS	16 TELEPHONE NO
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

17 ACCESS GAINED BY (Check one)	18 TIME OF INSPECTION	19 WEATHER CONDITIONS
☐ PERMISSION ☐ WARRANT	1715	Overcast, ≈50°F

IV. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NO
Ken Lucas	EPA - Region 4	(404) 347-5065

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE INSPECTION FORM	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NO.	08 DATE
Sheri Panabaker	FIT 4	NUS Corp.	404-938-7710	(MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A SOLID
- ☐ B POWDER, FINES
- ☐ C SLUDGE
- ☐ D OTHER _____ (Specify)
- ☐ E SLURRY
- ☐ F LIQUID
- ☐ G GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE
(Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS _____

CUBIC YARDS _____

NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A TOXIC
- ☐ B CORROSIVE
- ☐ C RADIOACTIVE
- ☐ D PERSISTENT
- ☐ E SOLUBLE
- ☐ F INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H IGNITABLE
- ☐ I HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K REACTIVE
- ☐ L INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS			
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently used CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA FORM 2070-13(7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☐ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ E. DIRECT CONTACT
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ (Acres)
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J DAMAGE TO FLORA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ K DAMAGE TO FAUNA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include names(s) of species)
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ L CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ M UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES
(Spills/Runoff/Standing liquids, Leaking drums)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ O CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ P ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

06 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

IV. COMMENTS

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION
PART 4 - PERMIT AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

01 TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED (Check all that apply)	02 PERMIT NUMBER	03 DATE ISSUED	04 EXPIRATION DATE	05 COMMENTS
☐ A. NPDES				
☐ B. UIC				
☐ C. AIR				
☐ D. RCRA				
☐ E. RCRA INTERIM STATUS				
☐ F. SPCC PLAN				
☐ G. STATE (Specify)				
☐ H. LOCAL (Specify)				
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)				
☐ J. NONE				

III. SITE DESCRIPTION

01 STORAGE/DISPOSAL (Check all that apply)	02 AMOUNT	03 UNIT OF MEASURE
☐ A. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT		
☐ B. PILES		
☐ C. DRUMS, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ D. TANK, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ E. TANK, BELOW GROUND		
☐ F. LANDFILL		
☐ G. LANDFARM		
☐ H. OPEN DUMP		
☐ I. OTHER _____ (Specify)		

04 TREATMENT (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. INCINERATION
- ☐ B. UNDERGROUND INJECTION
- ☐ C. CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL
- ☐ D. BIOLOGICAL
- ☐ E. WASTE OIL PROCESSING
- ☐ F. SOLVENT RECOVERY
- ☐ G. OTHER RECYCLING/RECOVERY
- ☐ H. OTHER _____ (Specify)

05 OTHER

☐ A. BUILDINGS ON SITE

06 AREA OF SITE

_____ (Acres)

07 COMMENTS

IV. CONTAINMENT

01 CONTAINMENT OF WASTES (Check one)

☐ A. ADEQUATE, SECURE ☐ B. MODERATE ☐ C. INADEQUATE, POOR ☐ D. INSECURE, UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

02 DESCRIPTION OF DRUMS, DIKING, LINERS, BARRIERS, ETC.

V. ACCESSIBILITY

01 WASTE EASILY ACCESSIBLE: ☐ YES ☐ NO

02 COMMENTS

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

01 TYPE OF DRINKING SUPPLY (Check as appropriate)

	SURFACE	WELL
COMMUNITY	A. ☐	B. ☐
NON-COMMUNITY	C. ☐	D. ☐

02 STATUS

ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED
A. ☐	B. ☐	C. ☐
D. ☐	E. ☐	F. ☐

03 DISTANCE TO SITE

A. _____ (mi)
B. _____ (mi)

III. GROUNDWATER

01 GROUNDWATER USE IN VICINITY (Check one)

☐ A. ONLY SOURCE FOR DRINKING ☐ B. DRINKING (Other sources available) ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (Limited other sources available) ☐ D. NOT USED, UNUSEABLE

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (No other sources available)

02 POPULATION SERVED BY GROUND WATER _____

03 DISTANCE TO NEAREST DRINKING WATER WELL _____ (mi)

04 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER	05 DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW	06 DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN	07 POTENTIAL YIELD OF AQUIFER	08 SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER
_____ (ft)	_____	_____ (ft)	_____ (gpd)	☐ YES ☐ NO

09 DESCRIPTION OF WELLS (Including usage, depth, and location relative to population and buildings)

10 RECHARGE AREA		11 DISCHARGE AREA	
☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS	☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS

IV. SURFACE WATER

01 SURFACE WATER USE (Check one)

☐ A. RESERVOIR, RECREATION DRINKING WATER SOURCE ☐ B. IRRIGATION, ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL ☐ D. NOT CURRENTLY USED

02 AFFECTED/POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BODIES OF WATER

NAME:	AFFECTED	DISTANCE TO SITE
_____	☐	_____ (mi)
_____	☐	_____ (mi)
_____	☐	_____ (mi)

V. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

01 TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN

ONE (1) MILE OF SITE	TWO (2) MILES OF SITE	THREE (3) MILES OF SITE
A. _____ (NO. OF PERSONS)	B. _____ (NO. OF PERSONS)	C. _____ (NO. OF PERSONS)

02 DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION

_____ (mi)

03 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITHIN TWO (2) MILES OF SITE

_____

04 DISTANCE TO NEAREST OFF-SITE BUILDING

_____ (mi)

05 POPULATION WITHIN VICINITY OF SITE (Provide narrative description of nature of population within vicinity of site, e.g., rural, village, densely populated urban area)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

01 PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE (Check one)

☐ A. 10^{-6} – 10^{-8} cm/sec ☐ B. 10^{-4} – 10^{-6} cm/sec ☐ C. 10^{-4} – 10^{-3} cm/sec ☐ D. GREATER THAN 10^{-3} cm/sec

02 PERMEABILITY OF BEDROCK (Check one)

☐ A. IMPERMEABLE (Less than 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☐ B. RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE (10^{-4} – 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☐ C. RELATIVELY PERMEABLE (10^{-2} – 10^{-4} cm/sec) ☐ D. VERY PERMEABLE (Greater than 10^{-2} cm/sec)

03 DEPTH TO BEDROCK	04 DEPTH OF CONTAMINATED SOIL ZONE	05 SOIL pH	
_____ (ft)	_____ (ft)	_____	

06 NET PRECIPITATION	07 ONE YEAR 24 HOUR RAINFALL	08 SLOPE		
		SITE SLOPE	DIRECTION OF SITE SLOPE	TERRAIN AVERAGE SLOPE
_____ (in)	_____ (in)	_____ %		_____ %

09 FLOOD POTENTIAL	10
SITE IS IN _____ YEAR FLOODPLAIN	☐ SITE IS ON BARRIER ISLAND, COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA, RIVERINE FLOODWAY

11 DISTANCE TO WETLANDS (5 acre minimum)

ESTUARINE: A. _____ (mi) OTHER: B. _____ (mi)

12 DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (of endangered species)

_____ (mi)

ENDANGERED SPECIES: _____

13 LAND USE IN VICINITY

DISTANCE TO:

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	RESIDENTIAL AREAS; NATIONAL/STATE PARKS, FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES	AGRICULTURAL LANDS	
		PRIME AG LAND	AG LAND
A. _____ (mi)	B. _____ (mi)	C. _____ (mi)	D. _____ (mi)

14 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 6 - SAMPLE AND FIELD INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. SAMPLES TAKEN

SAMPLE TYPE	01 NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	02 SAMPLES SENT TO	03 ESTIMATED DATE RESULTS AVAILABLE
GROUNDWATER			
SURFACE WATER			
WASTE			
AIR			
RUNOFF			
SPILL			
SOIL			
VEGETATION			
OTHER			

III. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN

01 TYPE	02 COMMENTS

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

01 TYPE ☐ GROUND ☐ AERIAL

02 IN CUSTODY OF _____
(Name of organization or individual)

03 MAPS
☐ YES
☐ NO

04 LOCATION OF MAPS _____

V. OTHER FIELD DATA COLLECTED (Provide narrative description)

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 7 - OWNER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. CURRENT OWNER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
12 CITY	13 STATE / 14 ZIP CODE
08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
12 CITY	13 STATE / 14 ZIP CODE
08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
12 CITY	13 STATE / 14 ZIP CODE
08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
12 CITY	13 STATE / 14 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OWNER(S) (List most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

IV. REALTY OWNER(S) (If applicable; list most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 8 - OPERATOR INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. CURRENT OPERATOR (Provide if different from owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER

OPERATOR'S PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OPERATOR(S) (List most recent first; provide only if different from owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

PREVIOUS OPERATORS' PARENT COMPANIES (If applicable)

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE

IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 9 - GENERATOR/TRANSPORTER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. ON-SITE GENERATOR

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

III. OFF-SITE GENERATOR(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

IV. TRANSPORTER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

01 ☐ A. WATER SUPPLY CLOSED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ B. TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ C. PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ D. SPILLED MATERIAL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ E. CONTAMINATED SOIL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ F. WASTE REPACKAGED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ G. WASTE DISPOSED ELSEWHERE — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ H. ON SITE BURIAL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ I. IN SITU CHEMICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ J. IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ K. IN SITU PHYSICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ L. ENCAPSULATION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ M. EMERGENCY WASTE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. CUTOFF WALLS — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ O. EMERGENCY DIKING/SURFACE WATER DIVERSION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ P. CUTOFF TRENCHES/SUMP — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Q. SUBSURFACE CUTOFF WALL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE | 02 SITE NUMBER

II PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

01 ☐ R. BARRIER WALLS CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ S. CAPPING/COVERING — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ T. BULK TANKAGE REPAIRED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ U. GROUT CURTAIN CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ V. BOTTOM SEALED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ W. GAS CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ X. FIRE CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Y. LEACHATE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Z. AREA EVACUATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 1. ACCESS TO SITE RESTRICTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 2. POPULATION RELOCATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 3. OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sampling results, reports)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 11 - ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER

II. ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

01 PAST REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT ACTION ☐ YES ☐ NO

02 DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Reference No. 1

"Rite in the Rain." WEATHERPROOF

LEVEL

NOTEBOOK NO. 311

F4-1284

West Point Pepperell/Lindale Mill

Lindale/Floyd County/Georgia

F4-8812-29

sheri Panabaker

RECON

LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS
REVISED - NOVEMBER 28, 1988

NOTE: ALL LANGUAGE SHOULD BE FACTUAL AND OBJECTIVE

1. Record on front cover of the Logbook: TDD No., Site Name, Site Location, Project Manager
2. All entries are made using ink. Draw a single line though errors. Initial and date corrections.
3. Statement of Work Plan, Study Plan, and Safety Plan discussion and distribution to field team with team member signatures.
5. Sign and date each page. Project Manager is to review and sign off on each logbook daily.
6. Document all calibration and pre-operational checks of equipment. Provide serial numbers of equipment used onsite.
7. Provide reference to Sampling Field Sheets for detailed sampling information.
8. Describe sampling locations in detail and document all changes from project planning documents.
9. Provide a site sketch with sample locations and photo locations.
10. Maintain photo log by completing the stamped information at the end of the logbook.
11. If no site representative is on hand to accept the receipt for samples an entry to that effect must be placed in the logbook.
12. Record I.D. numbers of COC and receipt for sample forms used. Also record numbers of destroyed documents.
13. Complete SHSO information in the space provided.

I have read and understood the Phase I work Plan for this facility.

Sheri Panabaker
Geoffrey Carter

01

1715 - arrived at site. The facility lies on a fairly large area of land and has changed its name to Lindale Manufacturing. It has a river flowing through the middle of it. It also has elevated railroad tracks passing through the middle over the stream.
- The land in the center of the plant slopes toward the creek.
- There is a church directly across the street from the plant.
- There is some sheet metal let some of the bldgs.
- There is a chain link fence, in good condition, surrounding the plant.
- On the south side of the plant there is a park and ballfield and a brick bldg.
- The creek flows in a northern direction.

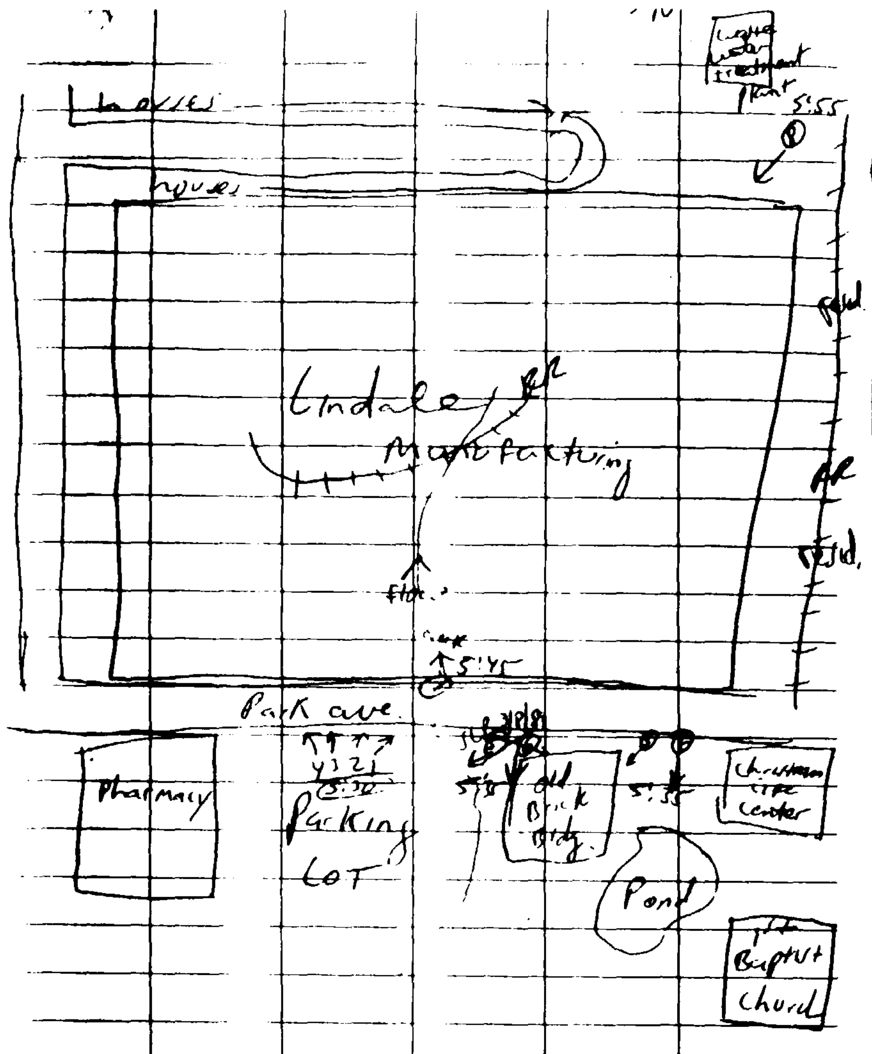
02 Sheri Pandrea

- the property was covered with pavement and no odors
- Abestos covered pipes running bet the bldgs.
- behind the plant on mulled is a road of closely spaced houses. they use county water.
- Various pipes spill in to the creek that passes through the center of the plant.
- there is no noticable discoloration of water and no sheen.

Additional Information - 3/9/89
10:35 - arrived at city of Rome water dept. for information see logbook FY-1290, pp. 3, 4, 5, Celanese Fibers.

11:30 - arrived at Floyd county water dept. for information see logbook FY-1290, pp. 5-8, Celanese Fibers.

Sheri Pandrea 03



04. Shei Paul

05

IDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 Person Shri Panchal
Time 5:30 Sample # 1
Location East of facility
Picture of bldgs on site.

IDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 Shri Panchal
Time 5:30 2
Location East of facility
Picture of bldgs on site

IDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 Shri Panchal
Time 5:30 3
Location East of facility
Picture of bldgs on site

4/8 Shri Panchal

STANDARD SAMPLE CODES

Water Samples

PW - Private well
PB- Public (Municipal) Well
MW-Monitoring (Permanent) Well
TW - Temporary (Well Point) Well
IW- Industrial Well
SW-Surface Water
SP- Spring Water
LW - Leachate Water

Soil Samples

SS-Surface Soil
SB-Subsurface Soil
SZ-Saturation Zone
SD-Sediment
CS- Composite Soil
LS-Leachate Soil

OTHER CODES

SL-SLUDGE
WA - WASTE
DR - DRUM
QC - Quality Control

All sample codes will consist of at least 6 characters in the following format:
Site Name - Sample Type - Sample Number
Example: Standard Auto Sampling Investigation - Temporary Well Groundwater Sample-Number 08.
Appropriate Code: SA-TW-08

Remember the first six characters have to be in this format. If you need additional idenity for a particular sample location, add a suffix.
Example: If you took two subsurface soil samples inthe borehole for Temporary Well #08.
Appropriate Code: SA-SB-08 (A) or SA-SB-08 (S) (shallow)
SA-SB-08 (B) SA-SB-08 (D) (Deep)

The QC sample code is usually for drilling water and sand pack samples and not for the Blank and Spike samples. Please [illegible] Blank and Spike samples as we have done in the past.

TDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 By Whom Sheri Pa[illegible]
Time 5:45 Keyed to map 7
Location East of facility
Picture of River going through the plant & pipe spilling into river

TDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 By Whom Sheri Panat
Time 5:55 Keyed to map 8
Location Northwest corner of site
Picture of bldg on site & parking lot

TDD #
Date
Time
Location
Picture of

416 Sheri Pa[illegible]

TDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 By Whom Sheri Panat
Time 5:30 Keyed to map 4
Location East of facility
Picture of bldg on site

TDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 By Whom Sheri Pa[illegible]
Time 5:35 Keyed to map 5
Location East of facility
Picture of bldg & pond across Park ave in front of site

TDD # FY-8812-29
Date 3/8/89 By Whom Sheri Panat
Time 5:35 Keyed to map 6
Location East of facility
Picture of manmade pond & bldg on church property

Sheri Pa[illegible] 417

West Point Pepperell

SITE: West Point Pepperell
TDD NO.: F4-8812-29
LOGBOOK NO.: F4-1284

WATER USE SURVEY

NUS CORPORATION
1827 LAKESIDE PARKWAY
SUITE 514
TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084
404-938-7710

Name and address of resident

Ellis Bohannon
433 Eaden Valley Rd
Rome, GA 30161
(____) _____

Check water source(s) used by resident

1.	DRILLED WELL	✓	DEPTH	131	WATER LEVEL		
2.	DUG WELL		DEPTH		WATER LEVEL		
3.	SPRING		ARTESIAN		GRAVITY		
4.	SURFACE WATER						
5.	PUBLIC SUPPLY						
6.	OTHER						

Check water use(s) and specify water source of each

DRINKING	✓	NUMBER OF USERS	2	SOURCE			
HOUSEHOLD		NUMBER OF USERS		SOURCE			
IRRIGATION		ACRES		CROP		SOURCE	
OTHER							

ANY PROBLEMS WITH WATER? NO

HOW LONG HAVE SOURCES BEEN IN USE? Since 1957

ANY MONITORING WELLS ON PROPERTY? NO

PREPARED BY Geoffrey Carter DATE 3/8/89

COMMENTS He said there were 5 other house on well water
David Massingain + Harry Morgan also on well water

NUS CORPORATION AND S–	Reference No. 2	– TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO.	DATE: April 28, 1989	TIME: 9:45

DISTRIBUTION:

File Material
West Pt. Pepperell

BETWEEN: S. A. Dunson	OF: Chamber of Commerce; Rome, Georgia	PHONE: (404) 291-7663

AND: Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation

DISCUSSION:

Mr. Dunson told me Greenwood Mills bought the plant from West Pt. Pepperell on July 1, 1986. Lindale Manufacturing is a subsidary of Greenwood Mills and runs the plant. He also said the plant was approximately 78 years old and had belonged originally to Massachusetts Manufacturing and then somewhere along the way Pepperell bought it and then West Pt. Pepperell bought Pepperell and it became West Pt. Pepperell.

ACTION ITEMS:

NUS CORPORATION ANL	Reference No. 3	TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO.	DATE: April 14, 1989	TIME: 1100

DISTRIBUTION:

File Material
West Point Pepperell

BETWEEN: Randy Edwards	OF: Lindale Manufacturing	PHONE: (404) 234-1621

AND: Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation

DISCUSSION:

I asked Mr. Edwards about the processes of the testile mill. He said thay start with a bale of cotton and finish with blue jean fabric. They start by cleaning the cotton, then aligning the fibers and then stretching them. They then spuin the fibers into yarn, which are then stretch over beams. The strings are dyed continuously, then put into a caustic bath. Then the yarn is dipped 5 times into a dye, then washed in cold water with soap. Next, starch is added then the yarn weaved into cloth. In the last stage, the finishing process, the starch is washed out, then the fabric is preshurunk and ironed.

He also said that before EPA became involved, they used to send their washwater to a settling pond. Periodically, they would clean the sludge out of the pond and bury on the property next to the treatment plant (adjacent NE side). If they didn't bury it, they put it on drying beds and when dried, sent it to the Floyd County Landfill. Now they send their washwater, including dyes and caustic bath, to the treatment plant. The plant started to be built in 1968 and was finished in 1974, when the clarifier was added. After going through the treatment plant, the water is released to the creek flowing through the plant. Drinking water for the employees comes from the Floyd County Water System.

ACTION ITEMS:

Reference No. 4

NUS CORPORATION — **PROJECT NOTES**

PROJECT NO.:	TASK NO.:	DIVISION NO.:	PROJECT MANAGER:	DATE:
			Sheri Panabaker	6/1/89

PROJECT TITLE: West Point Peperell

CLIENT:

START DATE:	CLOSE DATE:

COMMENTS:

I asked John Morrow, chemist, NUS corporation, whether or not Indigo Blue dye was hazardous. I told him it was not listed in Sax. He said he believed it is not hazardous after reading over the information about the dye in Kirk-Othmer.

NUS 085A REVISED 0483

NUS CORPORATION AND	Reference No. 5	TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO.	DATE: May 31, 1989	TIME: 1530

DISTRIBUTION:

File Material
West Point Pepperell

BETWEEN: Randy Edwards	OF: Lindale Manufacturing	PHONE: (404) 234-1621

AND: Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation

DISCUSSION:

I asked Mr. Edwards what was in the caustic bath that they dipped the strings (later to become fabric) into. He said it was water and a 5 percent solution of sodium hydroxide.

ACTION ITEMS:

NUS CORPORATION AND	Reference No. 6	TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO.	DATE: March 10, 1989	TIME: 11:40

DISTRIBUTION:

File Material
Southeast Terminal

BETWEEN: Barbara Smith	OF: RCRA - Generators	PHONE: (404) 669-3927

AND: Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation

DISCUSSION:

I asked her about the RCRA status of Southeast Terminal, West Point Pepperell and Rome Coal Tar Pit. She said Southeast Terminal is listed as a generator; West Point Pepperell is listed as a non-handler; in other words they don't generate hazardous waste. Rome Coal Tar Pit is not listed at all.

ACTION ITEMS:

Reference No. 7

INFORMATION CIRCULAR 39

GEOLOGY AND GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF FLOYD AND POLK COUNTIES, GEORGIA

Charles W. Cressler

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES, MINING AND GEOLOGY

1970

Reprinted 1988 by the Geologic Survey Branch
of the Environmental Protection Division of the
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

connected by U. S. Highway 27 to Chattanooga, Tenn., 70 miles to the north, and to Cedartown, 15 miles to the south. U. S. Highways 411 and 41 give Rome access to Atlanta, some 70 miles away to the southeast.

Cedartown, the county seat of Polk County, is at the intersection of U. S. Highway 278, which connects it to Atlanta and to points west in Alabama, and U. S. Highway 27 which gives ready access to Floyd County on the north and Haralson County to the south.

The Counties are served by the Southern Railway, the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, and the Central of Georgia Railway.

Physiography, Topography, and Climate

Nearly all of Floyd and Polk Counties is in the Valley and Ridge physiographic province; only the southern and eastern edge of Polk County extends into the Piedmont physiographic province. Northwestern Floyd County, the most mountainous part of the study area, has a terrain of narrow valleys whose bottoms are between 600 and 700 feet above sea level, bordered by steep ridges whose tops range from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above sea level. The terrain in the remainder of Floyd County and in most of Polk County consists chiefly of lowlands and hilly areas that range in altitude from about 600 to 1,000 feet. A few isolated ridges occur there but most have altitudes less than 1,300 feet and only one, Indian Mountain in western Polk County, reaches 1,500 feet above sea level.

The part of Polk County lying in the Piedmont province is a moderately dissected plateau having rounded hilltops and narrow stream valleys. The plateau stands about 500 feet above the adjoining lowlands of the Valley and Ridge province and is separated from them by a fault-line scarp. In Polk County the plateau attains a maximum altitude of about 1,300 feet.

Floyd and Polk Counties have a mild climate. Their average January temperature is about 43° F. and their average July temperature is about 80° F. The average annual precipitation in the two counties is about 53 inches and includes only a small amount of snow.

Rainfall in this part of the State has two peaks, one in winter and one in midsummer, separated by periods of lighter rains in spring and autumn. Autumn is the driest season of the year. Large variations can occur in the amount of rainfall received from year to year, and amounts from the wettest years may be about double that for the driest years. Nearly half of the rainfall comes in amounts of 1 inch or more within 24 hours.

Dry spells occasionally cause heavy damage to crops and pastures and result in shortages in water supplies. Droughts of this severity are, however, usually limited to rather small areas so that any given locality, on the average, is not likely to have a serious drought more often than once in 10 to 15 years.

Purpose, Scope and Methods of Investigation

This investigation was made by the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Georgia Department of Mines, Mining and Geology, as part of a statewide appraisal of ground-water resources. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the amount and chemical quality of water available in Floyd and Polk Counties, and to describe and delineate the aquifers from which it comes. This study covers 2 of 10 counties in the Paleozoic rock area of Georgia; studies of Catoosa, Chattooga, and Walker Counties (Cressler, 1963, 1964) and of Dade and Bartow Counties (Croft, 1963, 1964) have been completed and the results already published.

In making this study, more than 700 wells were inventoried to learn the range in well depth, the depth to water, and the quality and quantity of the water being taken from the various aquifers. Periodic measurements were made on several wells to indicate the amount of seasonal fluctuation that occurs in the water table.

Springs of significant size were inventoried and their rate of flow measured or estimated. The temperature of the spring water was recorded, and the reliability, degree of fluctuation, and the quality of the water were ascertained where possible.

Water samples were taken from 8 wells and 16 springs for chemical analyses by the Quality of Water Laboratory, U. S. Geological Survey, Ocala, Florida.

he collected during a study made for a Masters thesis.

Mr. Horace Sheffield and many other students from Shorter College in Rome, and Dr. Lewis Lipps, Professor of Geology at Shorter, collected and cataloged numerous fossils from Polk County. Mr. Allen Sheldon and Dr. Lipps were instrumental in bringing to the writer's attention the excellently preserved Middle Cambrian trilobites obtained from the banks of the Coosa River. Mr. Cyrus Pope was generous enough with his time to spend a day guiding the writer to dozens of iron mines in the rugged terrain around Indian Mountain.

Dr. William B. N. Berry of the University of California, Berkeley, identified the graptolites collected from Polk and Murray Counties, Ga.

Plates of fossils for the report were prepared by the Paleontology and Stratigraphy Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey under the direction of Dr. Ellis L. Yochelson.

This investigation was started under the direct supervision of H. B. Counts, former district engineer, Ground Water Branch, and completed under A. N. Cameron, district chief, Water Resources Division, Georgia District, U. S. Geological Survey.

Mr. Harry E. Blanchard, Hydraulic Engineering Technician, made the complete well inventory of Polk and Floyd Counties and collected water samples for chemical analyses.

GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS AND THEIR WATER-BEARING PROPERTIES

Floyd and Polk Counties are underlain by more than 20 geologic formations that have an aggregate thickness of several thousand feet; they range in age from Early Cambrian to Pennsylvanian. Originally the formations were horizontal, but compressional and tensional forces later warped them and broke them into a series of faulted folds. Erosion of the folded and faulted formations produced the varied outcrop pattern that exists today.

In order to appraise the ground-water resources of an area, it is necessary to know the lithology, thickness, and topographic setting of the geologic formations there. This information for Floyd and Polk Counties is summarized in table 1 and is discussed in more detail in the text that follows. The generalized availability of ground water in the counties is shown in figures 2 and 3. The detailed outcroppings of the formations and structural cross sections are given on the accompanying geologic maps, figures 4 and 5.

Cambrian System

Shady Dolomite

Along the trace of the Coosa fault between Rome and Cave Spring, the Rome Formation is underlain by a unit of dolomite that tentatively is being correlated with the Shady Dolomite of Early Cambrian age. The Shady, named by Keith (1903, p. 5) for Shady Valley, Johnson County, Tenn., normally occupies a position below the Rome, separating it from the Weisner Quartzite. As the dolomite in Floyd County occupies the same stratigraphic position and is of a similar character, it is being correlated with the Shady.

Lithology and thickness.—In Floyd County, on the north bank of Big Cedar Creek about 300 feet east of the bridge on Spout Springs Road (fig. 4), the exposed Shady consists of a lower 20-foot unit and an upper 10 to 15-foot unit of thinly to massively bedded, commonly shaly dolomite, separated by about 10 feet of dark shale and very thin bedded earthy dolomite that weathers to shale. The upper dolomite layer is succeeded by 5 feet of dark-gray shale that passes abruptly upward into maroon shale and siltstone of the Rome Formation.

The dolomite is mainly medium to dark gray, very thickly to massively bedded and fine grained. Much of it contains large amounts of silt and clay that either weathers out as shale or accumulates on the surface as an olive-gray, tan, or yellowish-brown crust. Where the dolomite is deeply leached, the impurities form a tan shale residuum. The residuum is well displayed in the first road cut southeast of the creek bridge.

In natural exposures the Shady is dotted by rounded to irregularly shaped pieces of highly fractured light-gray quartz that protrude from its surface, an occurrence not observed on any other formation. Much of the dolomite is crisscrossed by numerous fractures filled by light-gray quartz. Some outcrops are so highly fractured that about half of the rock consists of quartz fracture fillings. One outstanding feature of the Shady is the complete absence of bedded or nodular chert.

The presence of the Shady Dolomite in Polk County has not been established firmly, but two outcrops there have lithologies that are similar to the Shady in Floyd County and therefore are correlated with it. One outcrop, which is about 2 miles south-southeast of Van Wert, is a 30 to 50-foot section of dolomite faulted between the Rockmart Slate and the Cartersville Fault. The dolomite is medium to dark gray, massively bedded, finely crystalline, and somewhat earthy. Some weathered layers have small pieces of light-gray quartz protruding from their surfaces, similar to those on the Shady in Floyd County, but the rock is almost entirely free of chert. Fractures, widely spaced in most of the outcrop but locally abundant, are filled with white quartz. In nearly all respects, this dolomite closely resembles the dolomite of the Shady along Big Cedar Creek in Floyd County.

Dolomite that underlies the valley 1.5 miles southwest of Van Wert was identified as Shady. It is medium to light gray, thickly to massively bedded and finely crystalline and may be as much as 100 feet thick. Although the dolomite is generally chert free, it is earthy and produces a residuum of siltstone or very fine grained quartzite, plus other siliceous material that resembles jasperoid.

Distribution.—A few feet of the Shady is exposed on Park Drive, north of the Floyd County Public Works Camp. A thin section of the formation crops out between the Rome Formation and the plane of the Coosa fault, in a large cleared area on the west side of the ridge about a mile north of Park Drive. The best exposures of the Shady and the ones showing the contact with the Rome Formation occur on the north bank of Big Cedar Creek, east of the bridge on Spout Springs Road, and in the first road cut southeast of that bridge.

The Shady in Polk County crops out beneath the Cartersville fault about 2 miles south-southeast of Van Wert, and in the valley 1.5 miles southwest of Van Wert.

Stratigraphic relations.—As the contact between the Shady and the Rome Formation is gradational, the contact was placed at the base of the lowest bed of maroon shale in the Rome. The dark-gray shale overlying the dolomite of the Shady was included as part of the Shady because similar shale occurs lower in that formation, whereas nothing like it occurs in the Rome. The contact is well displayed on the north bank of Big Cedar Creek and along the road southeast of the creek bridge.

Hydrology.—The Shady seems to have little potential as an aquifer along most of its outcrop in Floyd County because it underlies steep slopes. Domestic supplies may be obtainable in the few places where the formation is dissected, such as the low area near Park Drive south of Rome. Larger yields may be available where the Shady is crossed by Big Cedar Creek, but the area in which to place a well is small and by having to drill close to the Creek, there is a likelihood of pumping surface water.

The Shady in Polk County is an aquifer only in the valley 1.5 miles southwest of Van Wert where it underlies a broad low area that has recharge available from a stream. Wells there probably will supply from 5 to 50 gpm or more. Well 5FF15, which is 186 feet deep and cased to 80 feet, supplies a home and farm. The well water is hard, but otherwise is of good quality.

A pool spring on the valley floor has a small discharge that is used as a domestic and farm supply.

Rome Formation

The Rome Formation of Early Cambrian age was named by Hayes (1891, p. 143) for exposures south of Rome, Ga. No type section was specified, but Hayes probably named the formation for exposures on the ridge that now is crossed by Park Drive and Walker Mountain Road. The massive quartzites in the upper part of the formation are particularly well displayed on Walker Mountain Road.

Lithology and thickness.—The Rome consists of between 500 and 1,000 feet of interbedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, and quartzite, in that order of abundance. Most of the shale and much of the thin-bedded sandstone and siltstone are brightly colored in hues of red, purple, green, yellow and brown. Alternating layers of varicolored rock produce a striking effect that is unique in the area. Most of the thick layers of sandstone and quartzite are very light gray, but upon exposure alter to tan or rusty brown. Thickly layered sandstone and quartzite occur mainly in the upper half and

are most abundant near the top of the formation.

A good exposure of the Rome and one that shows the rarely exposed base of the formation can be seen along the bank of Big Cedar Creek, east of the bridge on Spout Springs Road. The lower 50 feet of the Rome consists of red or maroon shale and thin-bedded reddish siltstone. This is followed by 100 or more feet of red and tan siltstone and a little maroon shale containing very fine-grained sandstone in beds 3 to 6 inches thick. The middle part of the Rome is made up chiefly of thin-bedded, generally fine- to medium-grained white, yellow, tan, purple, and pale red sandstone intercalated with similarly colored siltstone and red, purple, green, tan, or yellow shale. The upper one-third of the formation is composed of shale and siltstone almost the same as that lower down, but it is interbedded with sandstone and quartzite that increases in abundance and becomes thicker bedded toward the top. Layers 2 to 4 feet thick are common and a few beds exceed 6 feet in thickness. Where fresh, the sandstone and quartzite are light gray, but upon exposure they change to light brown.

The quartzite in the upper part of the Rome varies somewhat in character with the locality. In the City of Rome, at the intersection of Glenn Milner Boulevard and East 6th Avenue, the quartzite is very fine grained, massive, though thinly bedded, and has a banded weathering surface caused by the alternation of light to medium-gray, and tan-weathering layers. The quartzite forming the low ridge between the tracks of the Southern Railway and the Central of Georgia Railway, between the Lindale and Old Lindale Highways just south of Rome, is very fine grained, laminated, and crossbedded. It is composed principally of rounded quartz grains and contains some detrital feldspar grains (Laurence, 1961, p. 39).

The thickly to massively bedded very fine-grained quartzite and maroon shale that forms the small ridge above the Shady Dolomite in the valley 1.5 miles southwest of Van Wert, Polk County, tentatively is identified as Rome on the basis of its lithology and the assumption that the underlying rock is correctly identified as Shady.

Northeastward from Rome, the formation becomes progressively less sandy; sandstone beds are fewer, thinner, and finer grained. The upper one-fourth of the formation, in contrast to the section south of Rome, is almost devoid of sandstone. Much of the upper shale lacks the characteristic bright colors, making it difficult to determine accurately the top of the formation. Several layers of material in this part of the outcrop appear to have been derived from carbonate.

Distribution.—The Rome is fairly resistant to erosion and makes up a series of knobby ridges of moderate relief that reach diagonally across Floyd County. From the Alabama State line near Cave Spring, the ridges extend northeastward through Rome and Shannon. Almost all exposures of the Rome are faulted on the west or northwest side, so that only the upper half to three-quarters of the formation crops out. The entire section of the Rome appears at the surface only along segments of the Coosa Fault between Rome and Cave Spring, where the Shady Dolomite replaces the Rome Formation as the base of the Coosa thrust sheet.

The formation is well displayed at several places within the city limits of Rome, especially east of the Civic Center and near the Fair Grounds. The Rome was uncovered south of East Rome Elementary School during construction of the south extension of Turner McCall Boulevard. Massively bedded quartzite typical of the upper part of the Rome is exposed beside Glenn Milner Boulevard at East 6th Avenue. Dolomite that may belong to the Rome, but which may be part of the Shady, crops out just north of Glenn Milner Boulevard at East 4th Avenue.

So far as is known, outcrops of the Rome in Polk County are limited to the faulted ridges about 2 miles west of Georgia Highway 101 at the Floyd County line and to the low ridge along the south side of the valley, 1.5 miles southwest of Van Wert.

Stratigraphic relations.—On Walker Mountain Road, the highest sandstone bed in the Rome Formation is overlain by several feet of varicolored shale and siltstone of the typical Rome type. Thus, the uppermost sandstone layer is not a satisfactory indication of the top of the formation as was suggested by Hayes (1902).

The highest colored shale and siltstone of the Rome are followed by several feet of yellow and tan, rather nondescript shale, and very thinly bedded siltstone that grade upward into greenish and

tan-weathering shale of the Conasauga Formation. Every place where the contact between the Rome and the Conasauga was observed, it appeared to be gradational, the transition taking place through an ill-defined zone about 10 feet thick.

Hydrology.—Ground water in the Rome occurs mainly in secondary openings produced by fracturing and jointing and, thus, is available primarily from the thicker layers of siltstone, sandstone, and quartzite. Yields from the Rome generally are smaller than from other sandstone aquifers in the area, because the large amount of shale in the formation impedes the downward movement of water, reducing the rate of recharge.

Wells inventoried in the Rome Formation range in depth from about 80 to 140 feet and average about 100 feet deep. In the upper part of the formation where sandstone and quartzite layers are better developed, wells generally yield between 5 and 10 gpm, and some reportedly will furnish 20 gpm. Lower in the section where shale is the predominant rock type, yields are generally around 1 or 2 gpm.

The well water reportedly varies from soft to hard, though most of it is soft and some contains a high concentration of iron. Water sampled from well 5JJ21 had a total hardness of 53 ppm (parts per million) and an iron content of 0.07 ppm (table 2).

Conasauga Formation

The Conasauga Formation of Middle and Late Cambrian age was named by Hayes (1891, p. 143, 144-145) for exposures along the Conasauga River in Whitfield and Murray Counties, Ga.

In the area of this report, the Conasauga occupies two belts in which the formation differs significantly; the belts are several miles apart and occupy different depositional environments. The western belt includes all outcrops of the formation in Floyd County northwest of the Coosa Fault. The other, the eastern belt, takes in all of the Conasauga in Floyd County southeast of the Coosa fault, as well as all of the outcrops in Polk County. Because of their lithologic differences, the two belts are discussed separately.

Eastern belt

The Conasauga forming the eastern belt extends diagonally across Floyd County from the Gordon County line past Rome to the Alabama State line. Branches off the main belt occur in southeast Floyd County and in Polk County.

Lithology, thickness, and distribution.—In the part of the eastern belt lying between Rome and the Gordon County line, the Conasauga consists of limestone and shale in nearly equal proportions. The lower part of the formation is made up of 100 feet or more of medium-gray, massively bedded limestone. A good outcrop of the limestone occurs beside the road about 1.5 miles north of the center of Shannon. The limestone is followed by several hundred feet of olive and tan shale, which is used extensively for the manufacture of brick at Plainville just across the line in Gordon County.

The middle of the formation includes thick, apparently discontinuous layers of massively bedded, medium-gray, oolitic and nonoolitic limestone that grades into and is interbedded with olive and tan shale.

Southwest of Rome, toward Cave Spring, the proportion of carbonate increases so that shale is important only in the lower part of the formation. As can be seen along Big Cedar Creek, the lower part is mainly olive shale that becomes interbedded with and finally is replaced by coarse oolitic, medium gray and dark gray, thickly to massively bedded limestone farther up. The middle and upper parts of the formation are chiefly medium- to dark-gray, massively bedded limestone with only a small amount of yellow and tan-weathering shale scattered throughout or derived from the decomposed limestone. Near the top, the limestone gives way to light- to dark-gray, fine-grained, locally oolitic dolomite. The dolomite is distinctively different from that in the overlying Knox Group, as it has a smooth, rounded weathered surface and lacks the crisscross depressions that typify the weathered rock in the lower part of the Knox. Moreover, it is entirely lacking in bedded or nodular chert. The dolomite is exposed in the cut of U. S. Highway 411, about 1 mile northeast of the bridge over Big Cedar Creek.

Southwest of Cave Spring, carbonate rocks constitute an even greater part of the Conasauga. Limestone apparently dominates the middle part, and dolomite makes up most of the upper third of the formation. Dolomite crops out at several places

along U. S. Highway 411 near the Alabama State line. On fresh exposures the dolomite appears to be fairly pure, but upon weathering it leaves a residue of siliceous oolite and a few layers of fine-grained sandstone.

The upper part of the Conasauga consists of several hundred feet of calcareous olive-gray and tan shale interbedded with thick sections of massively bedded, blue-gray ribboned limestone and some gray dolomite. One shale unit is thick and makes up a prominent ridge that runs subparallel to Georgia Highway 53 near the Gordon County line. Ribboned limestone is well displayed near spring 5JJS51 southwest of Hermitage. The proportion of limestone increases upward until it completely replaces the shale at the top of the formation. The uppermost 200 to 300 feet of limestone and dolomite are equivalent to the Maynardville Limestone of Tennessee, as shown by fossils at the U. S. National Museum. The total thickness of the Conasauga northeast of Rome is about 1,500 feet.

From U. S. Highway 411, the Conasauga extends southward for a distance of about 2 miles into Polk County. Although it is not exposed, the soil and topography indicate that the formation there is chiefly limestone and dolomite.

In southeastern Floyd County, exposures are so limited that the makeup of the Conasauga could not accurately be determined. However, the amount of shale present in the reddish carbonate soil indicates that the lithology probably is similar to that in the area northeast of Rome.

Hydrology.—In the eastern belt, from the Gordon County line to a short way south of Paris Lake, including the outcrops in southeast Floyd County and the one in north-central Polk County, most wells yield between 2 and 25 gpm. The average depth of the wells is about 120 feet, but some are deeper than 300 feet. It may be possible to obtain far higher yields from wells drilled in limestone, as one well in the formation south of Calhoun in Gordon County produced nearly 300 gpm.

The range in well yields largely reflects the different lithologies in the formation. Nearly all of the low yielding wells are in shale, whereas the better producing ones are partly or wholly in limestone. To some extent in the shale, but more so in the limestone, the amount of water obtained depends largely on the topographic position of the well site; wells positioned near the bottom of local drainage courses normally are the best producers. Even poorly defined drainage courses that flow only during wet periods are good drilling sites, as they tend to concentrate the flow of ground water and increase the quantity available to a well.

The quality of the well water varies from soft to hard, depending on the type of rock from which it is derived. The water generally has a low iron content.

A few springs discharge from this part of the Conasauga but they are small. Spring 5JJS1, about 1.75 miles south of the center of Shannon, flows about 0.58 mgd (million gallons per day) and is used for domestic supply (table 3). Hermitage Spring (5JJS4) has about the same flow. Spring 4HHS3 at Lindale discharges from limestone in the upper part of the formation and is used by an industry. Wells at this site were reported to furnish from 5 to more than 50 gpm; nearly all of the wells supply more than 10 gpm. The wells average about 80 feet deep. The deepest well was 105 feet. Water from this segment of the formation generally is moderately hard to hard.

Along the faulted valley that extends from near Hematite Crossing, Polk County, northward to the Floyd County line, several springs discharging into Little Cedar Creek have a combined flow of 3 to 7 mgd, depending on the time of year. Unfortunately, most of these are seep springs located on the poorly drained valley floor and are subject to flooding. Protecting them from pollution would require extensive improvements. Those few that are situated some distance from the creek offer the best possibility for development.

Western belt

The Conasauga, in the western belt, underlies most of the Coosa Valley southwest of Rome and large areas of Floyd County northeast of Rome. The rocks in the belt can be divided into three fairly distinct units although the contacts between them tend to be gradational and faulting and folding has brought about a mixing of types in some areas. Accurate differentiation of the units along much of their length is difficult or impossible because the ground is covered by thick alluvial and

Table 3.--Spring flows in Floyd and Polk Counties, Ga.

Map ref.	Name or Owner	Geologic source	Date measured or estimated	Flow (mgd)	Remarks
	Floyd County:				
[illegible]	Roy Williamon	Conasauga Formation	11/30/62	0.14 E.	
[illegible]3	Unknown	Conasauga Formation	----	.04 E.	
[illegible]2	Unknown	Conasauga Formation	----	.05 E.	
[illegible]3	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Conasauga Formation	10/12/50	.2	Used by industry
4HH64	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Conasauga Formation	3/09/64	.15 E.	Developed
4HH65	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Conasauga Formation	3/09/64	.10 E.	Developed
[illegible]2	W. D. Vann	Conasauga Formation	11/09/61	.14+E.	Not used
[illegible]1	Unknown	Conasauga Formation	10/26/61	.10 E.	
[illegible]4	Hermitage	Conasauga Formation	10/26/61	.14 E.	Supplies 5 homes
[illegible]6	Russell Spring	Conasauga Formation	10/12/50	.06	Undeveloped
[illegible]7	Dempsey Brothers Dairy	Conasauga Formation	10/25/61	.10 E	Used by milk processing plant
[illegible]9	Dempsey Brothers Dairy	Conasauga Formation	10/25/61	.10 E	Used by milk processing plant
[illegible]10	J. W. Blankenship Mrs. Fred Dodd Mrs. Cline Parker	Conasauga Formation	10/25/61	.07 E	
[illegible]2	Old Mill Spring	Knox Group	5/14/62 11/16/64	5. 4.8	Good industrial supply; would require large enclosure
[illegible]4	Cave Spring	Knox Group	10/11/50 5/14/62 11/16/64	2.4 2.6 2.5	Supplies water to Cave Spring and Georgia School for the Deaf
4HH81	Harry Marion Spring	Knox Group	10/11/50 10/12/62	1.3 1.2	Undeveloped
5HH81	Wax Spring	Knox Group	11/16/64	.9	Seep spring; discharge from several outlets
5HH82	J. R. Adams	Knox Group	10/24/62	.14 E.	Supplies water for 5 homes
5HH83	Luther Johnson & neighbors	Knox Group	10/24/62	.14 E.	Supplies community
5HH84	Dan M. Norton	Knox Group	10/12/62	.14 E.	Furnishes dairy and 4 homes.
5JJ82	Morrison Camp Ground Spring	Knox Group	10/12/50	1.6	Partially enclosed; supplies Morrison Camp in summer
			11/18/64	.86	
5JJ83	Youngs Mill Spring	Knox Group	11/07/50	2.	Flows into lake; feed spring difficult to protect
			11/12/62	2.3	
5JJ85	Edwards Spring	Knox Group	10/12/50	.7	Undeveloped
			11/12/62	.7	
5JJ811	Harry Dawson	Knox Group	10/26/61	.05 E.	
3JJ81	Sand Spring	Floyd Shale	11/18/64	.3	Undeveloped

Table 6 (cont.)

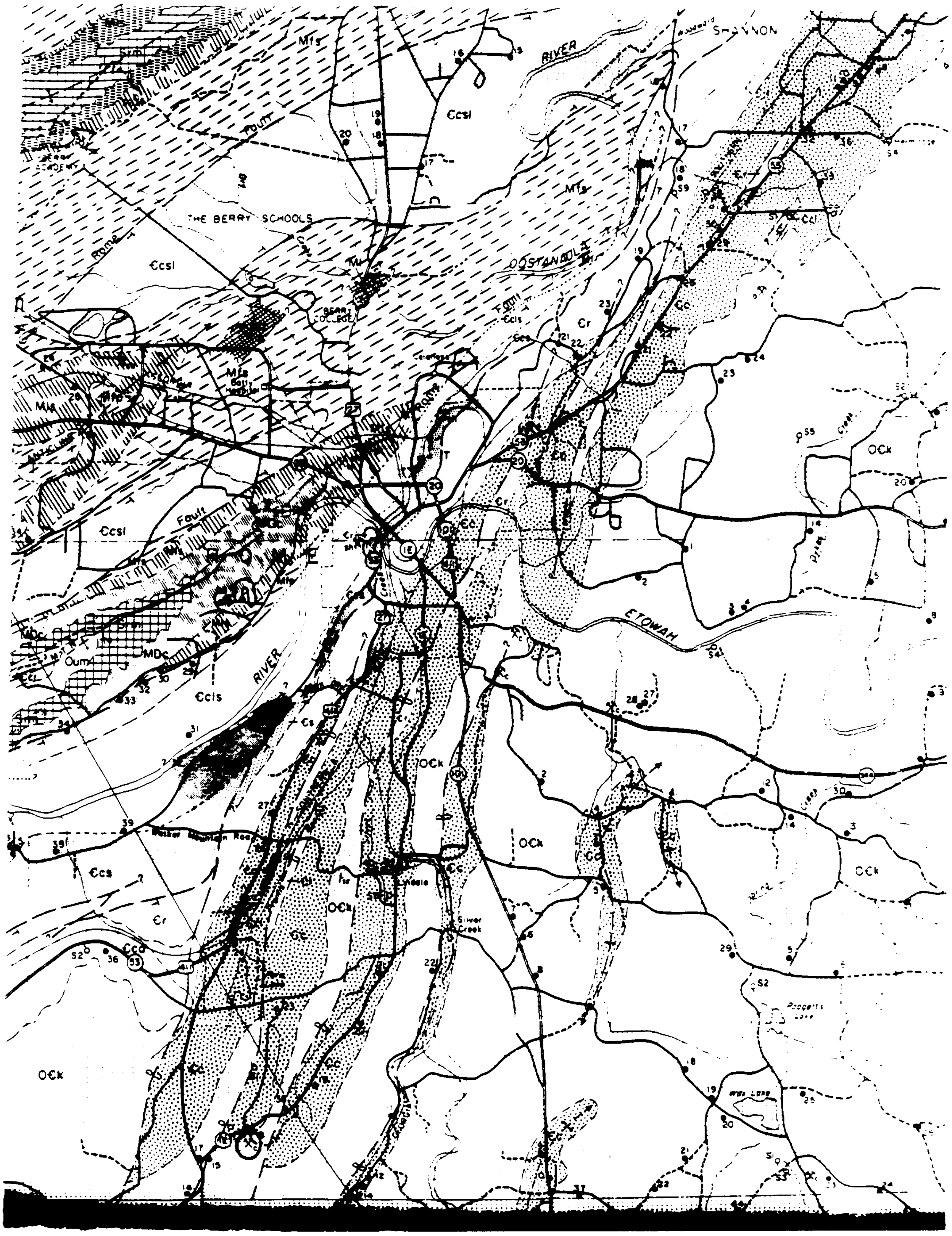
Well no	Owner	Type of well	Topography	Geologic symbol of aquifer	Diameter of well (inches)	Depth (feet)	Cased to (feet)	Water-level below land surface	Date measured	Yield (gpm)	Use	Remarks
4HH 37	Jomen W. Terry	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	137	120	50	1959	7	Domestic	Muddies during heavy rains
38	T. A. Green	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	80	78	64	1959	12	Domestic and stock	
39	A. W. Bottom	Drilled	Slope	€cls	6	138	43	38	1962	15	Domestic and stock	
40	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	275	--	--	----	---	Industrial	
41	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	153	--	--	----	---	Industrial	
42	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	126	--	--	----	---	Industrial	
43	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	126	--	--	----	---	Industrial	
44	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	75	--	--	----	---	Industrial	
5HH1	J. T. Traylor	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	120	120	55	1960	---	Domestic	
2	K. N. Tate	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	143	143	70	1958	40	Domestic and stock	
3	J. A. Ingram	Drilled	Hillside	OCk - lower?	6	41	41	27	1961	---	Domestic	
4	J. M. Ingram	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	80	70	20	1957	10	Domestic and stock	
5	R. B. Emerson	Drilled	Slope	Lower OCk	6	108	100	75	1952	11	Domestic and stock	
6	Lewis W. Sullins	Drilled	Slope	Lower OCk	6	104	100	54	1957	20	Domestic	
7	C. W. Kerce	Dug	Slope	Lower OCk	36	60	60	50	1962	---	Domestic and stock	
8	J. E. Abernathy	Drilled	Slope	Lower OCk?	6	312	70	60	1956	20	Domestic and stock	
9	David Vaughn	Drilled	Slope	Lower OCk	6	472	74	100	1952	---	Domestic and stock	
10	Eugene Evans	Drilled	Slope	Lower OCk	6	120	105	--	----	7	Domestic and stock	
11	B. H. Braden	Drilled	Slope	Lower OCk	6	135	--	92	----	12	Domestic and stock	
12	Earl Spain	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	75	75	--	----	---	Domestic	
13	Mrs. Lodie Rogers	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	130	--	30	1959	---	Domestic and stock	
14	Spring Creek Baptist Church	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	90	--	--	----	---	Domestic	
15	J. W. Thrash	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	103	90	50	1962	30	Domestic	
16	Mrs. G. F. Rogers	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	126	126	--	----	---	Domestic and stock	
17	Tom Carroll	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	270	--	70	1962	17	Domestic and stock	
18	John Ellington	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	113	110	25	1962	---	Domestic	
19	W. C. Lloyd	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	92	85	26	1952	60	Domestic and stock	
20	R. E. Mitchell	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	87	85	30	1958	--	Domestic	
21	Grady Cook	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OCk	6	100	--	--	----	20	Domestic	

Table 6 (cont.)

Well no.	Owner	Type of well	Topography	Geologic symbol of aquifer	Diameter of well (inches)	Depth (feet)	Cased to (feet)	Water-level below land surface	Date measured	Yield (gpm)	Use	Remarks
4JJ 9	H. E. Thompson	Drilled	Slope	Mfs	6	60	30	1	1961	---	Domestic	Some iron
10	Albert Smith	Drilled	Slope	Mfs	6	80	18	6	1957	--	Domestic and stock	
11	Earl Yarborough	Drilled	Slope	Da	6	80	30	6	1961	20	Domestic	
12	C. C. Lynch	Drilled	Slope	Mfs	6	60	21	At lsd	1961	---	Domestic	Some iron
13	Earl Yarborough	Drilled	Slope	Mfs	6	89	52	30	1954	10+	Domestic	Some iron
14	J. T. Winslett	Drilled	Slope	Mfs	6	66	--	10	1961	10	Stock	
15	E. O. Woodfin	Drilled	Slope	Ccsl	6	120	76	10	1957	10	Domestic	
16	J. D. Cayle	Drilled	Flat	Ccsl	6	90	21	18	1959	---	None	
17	J. L. Hall	Drilled	Slope	Ccsl	6	80	40	18	1953	20	Domestic	
18	Roy Selman	Drilled	Flat	Ccsl	6	67	28	14	1949	---	Water grass	Some iron
19	C. C. Lynch	Drilled	Flat	Ccsl	6	100	18	18	1961	---	Domestic	
20	Mr. Gresham	Drilled	Slope	Ccsl	6	94	18	10	1946	---	Domestic	
21	C. G. Wall	Drilled	Slope	Cr	6	103	70	18	1957	10	Domestic	QW analyses
22	J. Howard Ford	Drilled	Slope	Cc	6	189.5	101	20	1950	10	Domestic and stock	
23	James H. Ellis, Jr.	Drilled	Hillside	Cr	6	97	92	30	1956	20	Domestic	Some iron
24	Joe Aycock	Drilled	Flat	Mfs	6	50	12	15	1957	10+	Domestic	Some iron
25	Idas Adams	Drilled	Flat	Mfs	6	107	105	82	1944	---	Domestic	
26	Pure Oil Company	Drilled	Flat	Mfs	6	86	26	10	1946	12	Domestic	Flows in winter
27	W. W. Purdy	Drilled	Slope	Mfs	6	54	52.5	--	----	---	Domestic	
5JJ1	Jerry Johnson	Drilled	Slope	Lower Ock	6	135	--	55	1961	---	Domestic	
2	Redmond Ransom	Drilled	Slope	Cc	4	150	150	80	1962	---	Domestic	
3	A. L. Paris	Drilled	Slope	Cc	6	164	60	30	1945	6	Domestic	
4	Bill McKellor	Drilled	Slope	Ccl	6	71	24	18	1949	9	Domestic	
5	J. E. Gaines	Drilled	Slope	Cc	6	69	20	15	1948	15	Domestic and stock	
6	William A. Gaines	Drilled	Slope	Cc	6	85	10	4	1949	---	Domestic	
7	Jessie Burch	Drilled	Slope	Cc	4	32	32	--	----	17	Domestic	
8	J. T. Culberson	Drilled	Slope	Cc	6	243	18	15	1958	---	Domestic	
9	J. T. Culberson	Drilled	Flat	Cc	6	50	17	12	1953	---	Domestic	
10	Bill McKellor	Drilled	Flat	Cc	6	100 ±	42	18	1961	---	None	

Table 6 (cont.)

Well no.	Owner	Type of well	Topography	Geologic symbol of aquifer	Diameter of well (inches)	Depth (feet)	Cased to (feet)	Water-level below land surface	Date measured	Yield (gpm)	Use	Remarks
5JJJ1	Bill McKellor	Drilled	Flat	€c	6	70	20	10	1942	---	Domestic	
12	Monroe Caine	Drilled	Slope	€csl	6	72	--	12	1961	---	Domestic and stock	
13	William E. Dawes	Drilled	Slope	€csl	6	81	19.5	12	1961	10	Domestic and stock	
14	J. R. Dempsey	Drilled	Slope	Lower OCk	6	130	120	60	1960	---	Domestic	
15	Glenn Davis	Drilled	Slope	€csl	6	83	30	23	1950	---	Domestic	
16	William Otto Dutton	Drilled	Slope	€csl or Mfs	6	100.5	--	--	----	---	Domestic	
17	Ben Johnson	Drilled	Flat	€r	6	140	80	50	1960	---	None	
18	James T. Johnson	Drilled	Slope	€r	6	80	--	14	1954	---	Domestic	
19	William I. Mosely	Drilled	Hillside	€r	6	120	42	30	1961	---	Domestic	
20	Floyd County Board of Education	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OEk	6	170	170	110	1940	16	School	
21	Robert H. Vaughan	Drilled	Hillside	€c or €r	6	122	100	40	1961	---	Yard	
22	N. V. Crowder	Drilled	Flat	€c	6	280	12	12	1959	10	Stock	Water muddies
23	J. L. Bishop	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OEk	6	209	186	167	1959	5+	Domestic	Water muddies
24	C. A. Teague	Drilled	Slope	Lower OEk	6	225	--	125	1941	---	Domestic	
25	B. R. Grogan	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OEk	6	478	110	90	1961	25	Domestic and stock	
26	J. T. Stower	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OEk	6	150	142	98	1955	10	Domestic	
27	Henry Sherman	Drilled	Hillside	Lower OEk	6	160	160	75	1958	15	Domestic	
28	Southeastern Pipeline Company	Drilled	Flat	€c or OEk	4	363	360	10	1961	32	None	Water muddies
29	C. C. Davis & Bro.	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	100	8	13	1961	20	Domestic and stock	
30	C. C. Davis & Bro.	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	70	12	26	1957	---	Domestic and stock	
31	Burt Dempsey, Jr. & Brother	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	159	16	20	1961	17	Domestic	
32	Russell Cochran	Drilled	Flat	€c	6	66	--	40	1957	---	Domestic	
33	F. A. Webb	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	64	58	6	1960	10	Domestic	
34	J. M. Lumpkin	Drilled	Slope	Lower OEk	6	148	148	118	1960	---	Domestic and stock	
35	Floyd Garner	Drilled	Slope	Lower OEk	6	136.5	126	40	1950	9+	Domestic	
36	Will Waters	Drilled	Slope	€c	6	130	112	70	1957	---	Domestic	
37	J. W. Sherman	Drilled	Slope	Lower OEk	6	135	135	--	----	10	Domestic and stock	
38	Willis Bros., Inc.	Drilled	Slope	€csl	6	50	30	8	----	20	Domestic and stock	


SHANNON
RIVER
Mfs
Ꞓcsl
THE BERRY SCHOOLS
BERRY COLLEGE
Rome
Fault
OOSTANAULA
Ꞓcls
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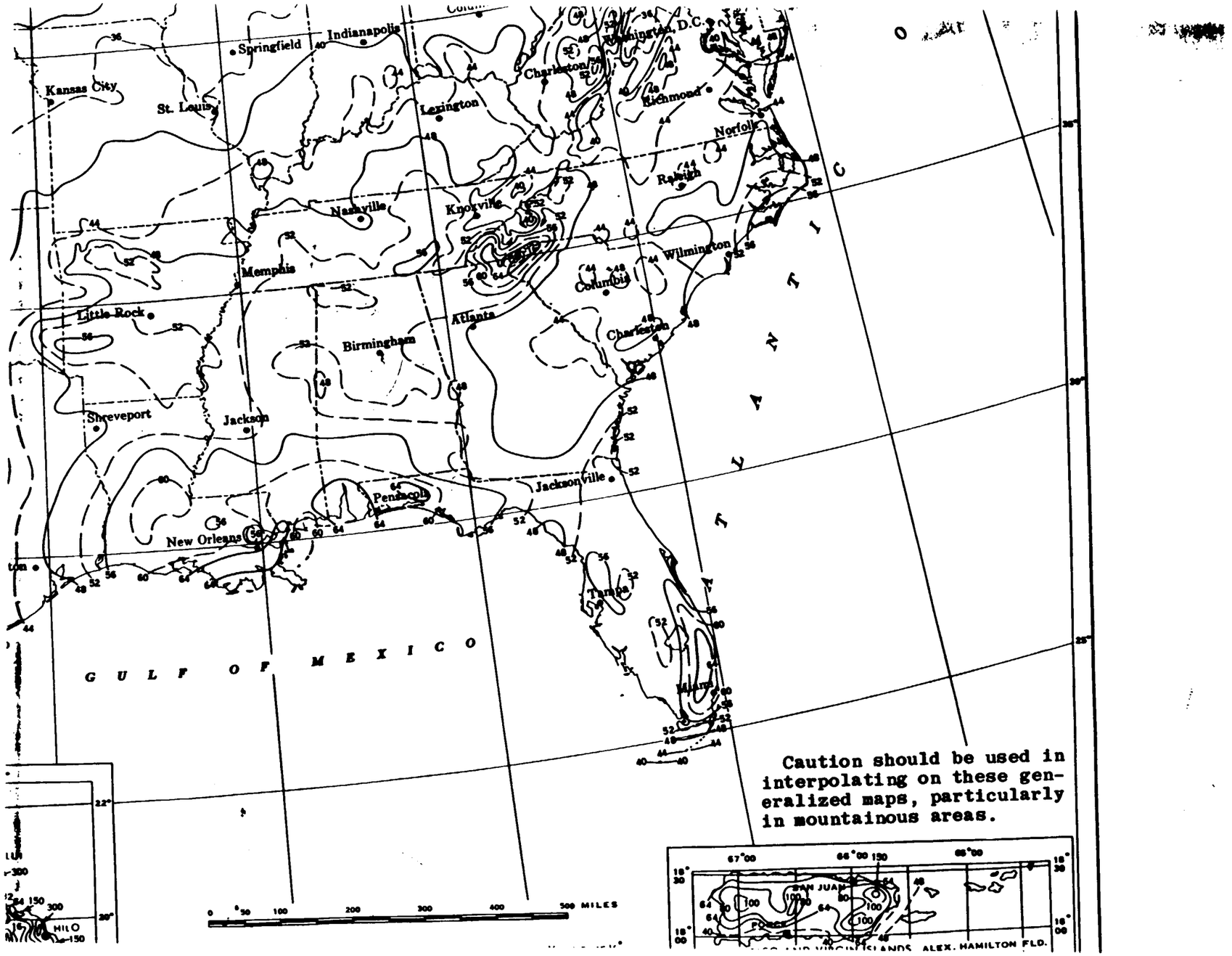
Ꞓc
Ꞓcl
Ꞓcs
Mfs
Ccsl
MDc
Oum
RIVER
ETOWAH
OꞒk
Walker Mountain Road
Silver Creek
Creek

Reference No. 8

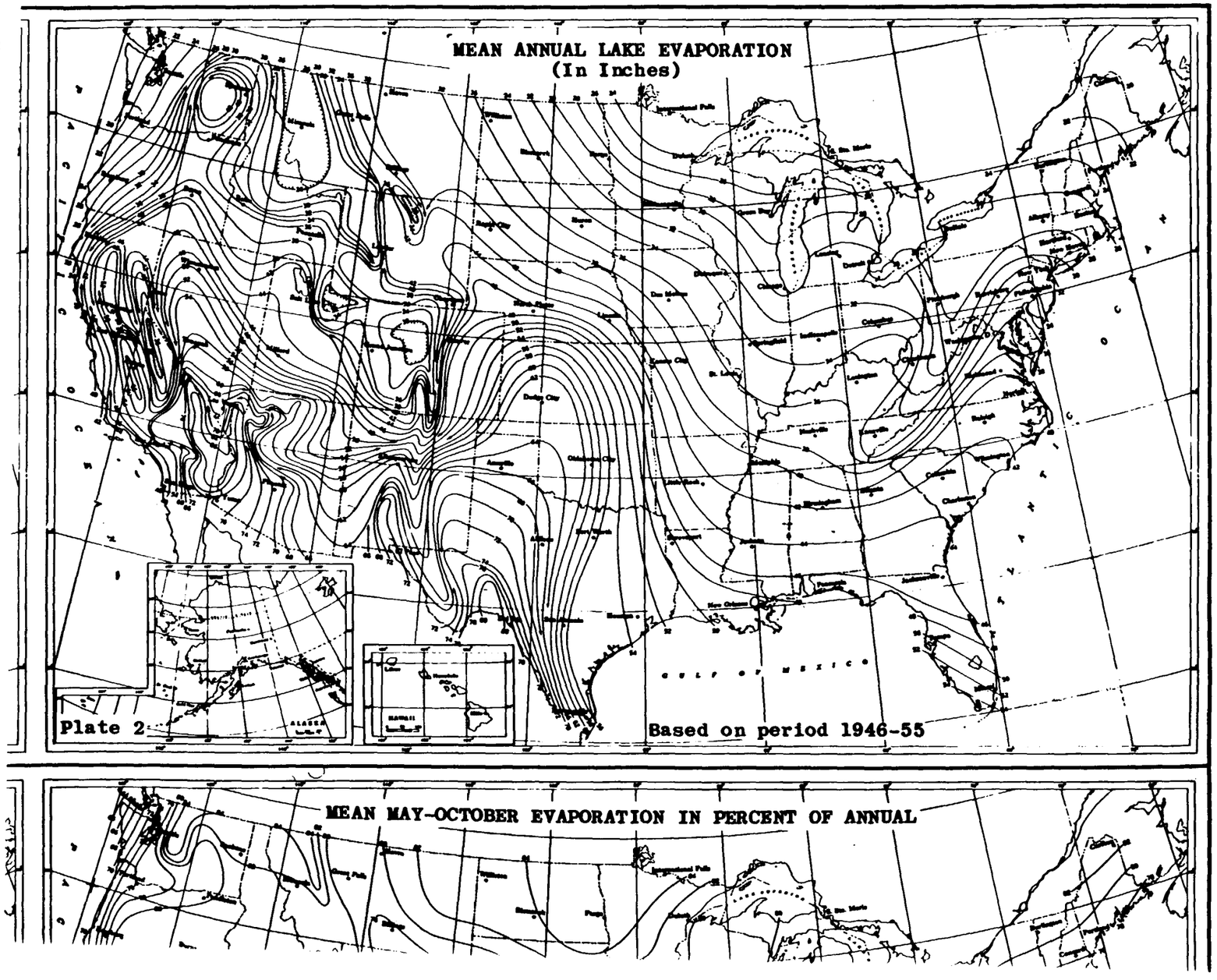
CLIMATIC ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

onmental Science Services Administration . Environmental Data Service



Caution should be used in interpolating on these generalized maps, particularly in mountainous areas.

LAKE EVAPORATION



T OF COMMERCE
cretary

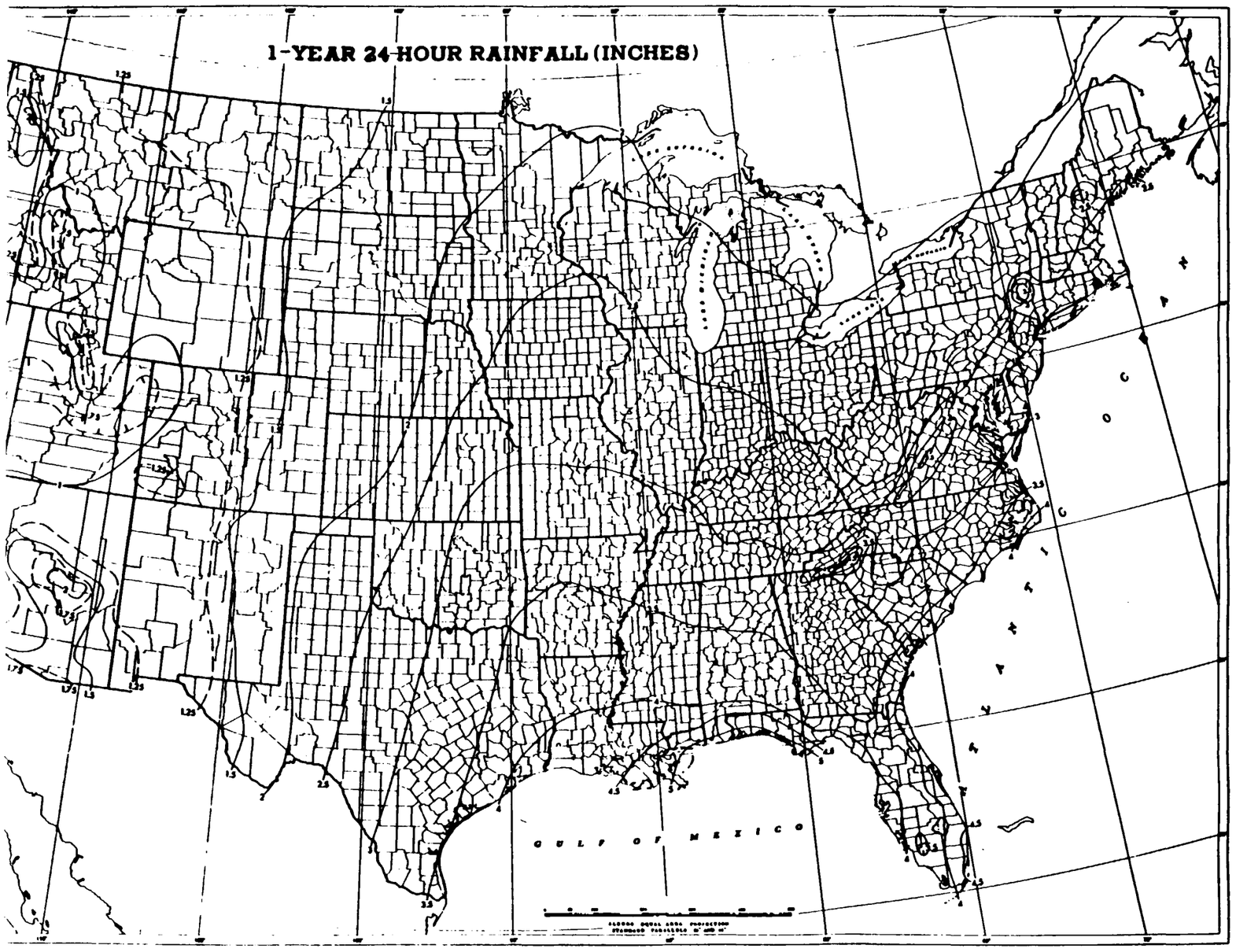
WEATHER
F. W. REICHELD

TECHNICAL PAPER NO. 40

RAINFALL FREQUENCY ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

for Durations from 30 Minutes to 24 Hours and Return Periods from 1 to 100 Years

Prepared by
DAVID M. HERSHFIELD
Cooperative Studies Section, Hydrologic Services Division
for
Engineering Division, Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture



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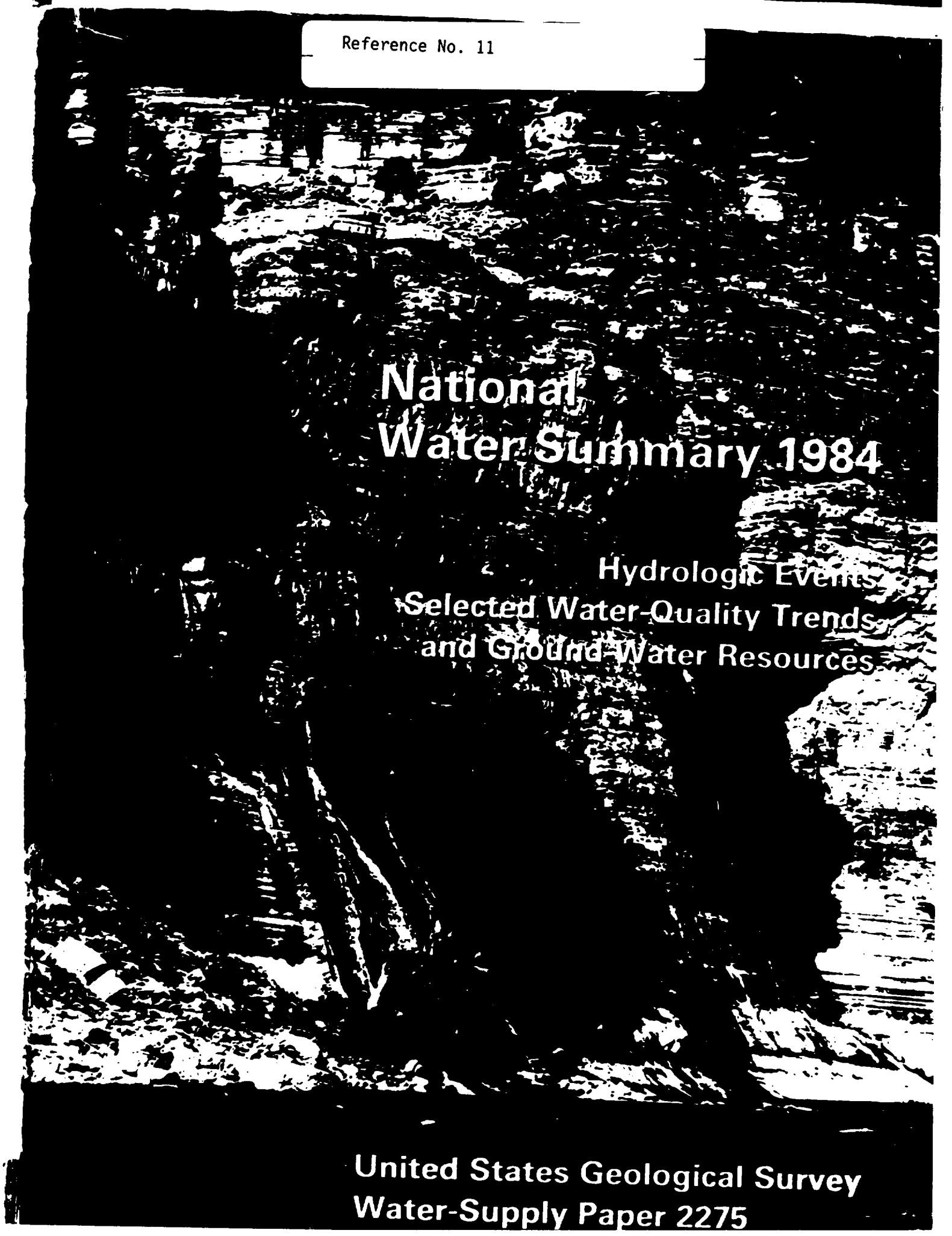
Reference No. 11



National Water Summary 1984

Hydrologic Events, Selected Water-Quality Trends, and Ground-Water Resources

United States Geological Survey
Water-Supply Paper 2275

Table 2. Aquifer and well characteristics in Georgia

[Ft = feet; gal/min = gallons per minute. Sources: Reports of the U.S. Geological Survey and Georgia Geologic Survey]

Aquifer name and description	Well characteristics			Remarks
	Depth (ft)	Yield (gal/min)		
	Common range	Common range	May exceed	
Floridan aquifer system: Limestone, dolomite, and calcareous sand. Generally confined.	40 - 900	1,000 - 5,000	11,000	Supplies 50 percent of ground water in State. Major users include the Savannah, the Brunswick, the Jesup, the St. Marys, the Albany, and the Dougherty Plain areas. Water-level declines at Savannah and Brunswick. Intrusion of brackish water from deeper zones at Brunswick. In some areas, water has natural radioactivity that exceeds State and national drinking-water regulations. Formerly called principal artesian aquifer.
Claiborne aquifer: Sand and sandy limestone. Generally confined.	20 - 450	150 - 600	1,500	Major source of water in southwestern Georgia. Supplies industrial and municipal users at Dougherty, Crisp and Dooly Counties and provides irrigation water north of Dougherty Plain. Called Tertiary sands aquifer in South Carolina and Tennessee. Part of Tertiary sedimentary aquifer system in Alabama.
Clayton aquifer: Limestone and sand. Generally confined.	40 - 800	250 - 600	2,150	Major source of water in southwestern Georgia. Supplies industrial and municipal users at Albany and provides irrigation water northwest of Albany. Water-level declines exceed 100 ft at Albany. Iron concentrations in Randolph County exceed national drinking-water regulations. Part of Tertiary sedimentary aquifer system in Alabama.
Cretaceous aquifer system: Sand and gravel. Generally confined.	30 - 750	50 - 1,200	3,300	Major source of water in east-central Georgia. Supplies water for kaolin mining and processing. Includes Providence aquifer in southwestern Georgia. Water-level declines greater than 50 ft at kaolin mining centers and 100 ft near Albany. Iron concentrations exceed national drinking-water regulations in some areas. Called Black Creek and Middendorf aquifers in South Carolina.
Paleozoic aquifers: Sandstone, limestone, and dolomite; storage is in regolith and fractures and solution openings in rock. Generally unconfined.	15 - 2,100	1 - 50	3,500	Not laterally extensive. Limestone and dolomite aquifers most productive. Springs in limestone and dolostone aquifers discharge at rates of as much as 5,000 gal/min. Sinkholes can form in areas of intensive pumping. Water is generally of good quality, although contamination from septic tanks and farm waste reported in some areas. Laterally equivalent to Paleozoic carbonate aquifers in Alabama and Pennsylvanian sandstone aquifers in Alabama and Tennessee.
Crystalline rock aquifers: Granite, gneiss, schist, and quartzite; storage is in fractures in rock and in regolith. Generally unconfined.	40 - 600	1 - 25	500	Not laterally extensive. Water of good quality with exception of large concentrations of iron and manganese in some areas and contamination from septic tank effluent in densely populated areas.

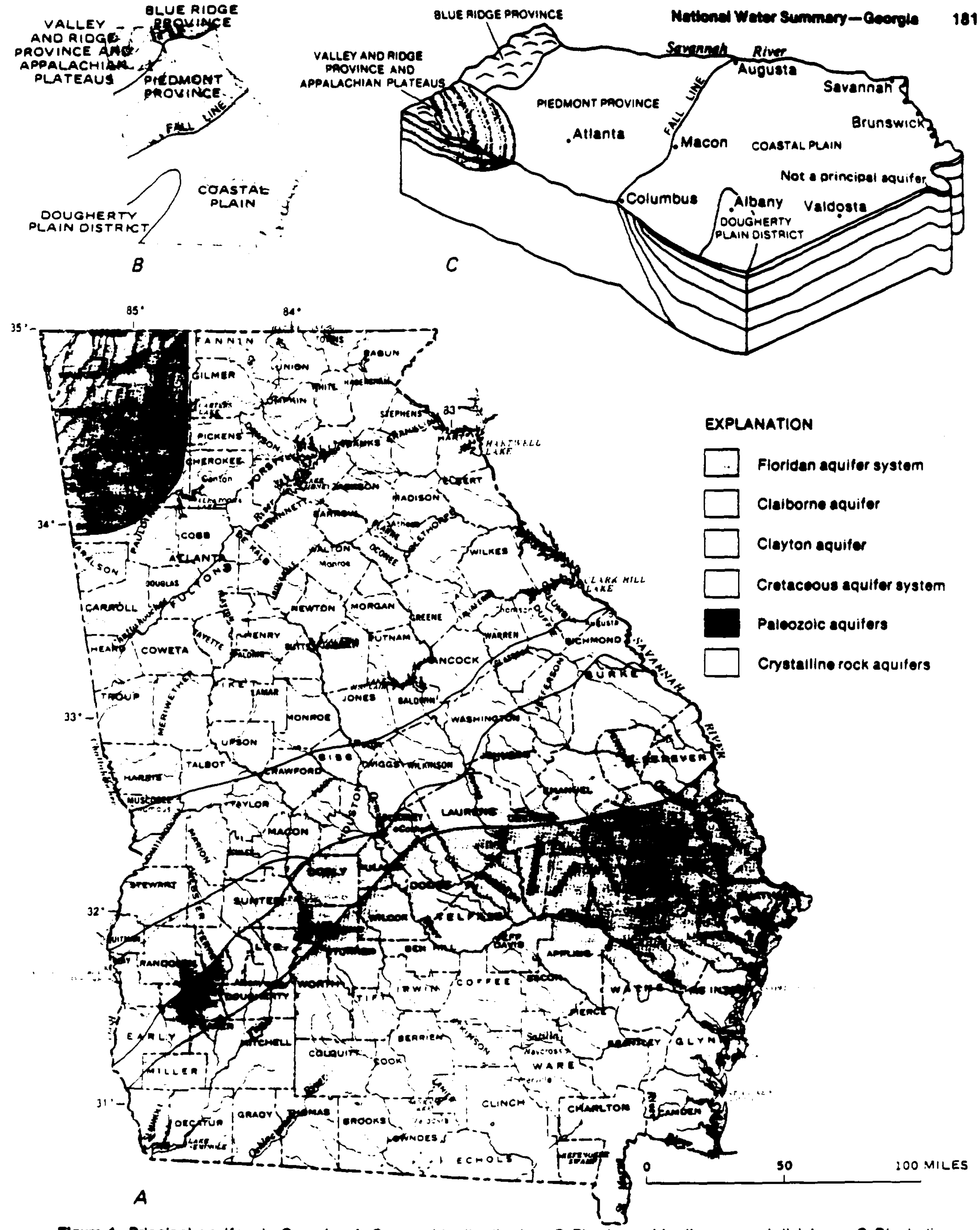


Figure 1. Principal aquifers in Georgia. *A*, Geographic distribution. *B*, Physiographic diagram and divisions. *C*, Block diagram showing principal aquifers and physiographic divisions. (See table 2 for a more detailed description of the aquifers. Sources: *A*, J. S. Clarke, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 1984. *B*, Fenneman, 1938; Raisz, 1954. *C*, Modified from Pierce and others, 1984.)

Claiborne Aquifer

The Claiborne aquifer is an important source of water in part of southwestern Georgia (fig. 1) and supplied an estimated 36 Mgal/d in 1980, primarily for irrigation (McFadden and Perriello, 1983). Although the Claiborne aquifer yields water suitable for most uses over most of its extent, naturally occurring concentrations of dissolved solids and chloride in the south-central part of the State have been reported as 22,200 and 11,900 mg/L, respectively (Wait, 1960).

Clayton Aquifer

The Clayton aquifer is an important source of water in southwestern Georgia (fig. 1), where it supplied an estimated 20 Mgal/d in 1980. Most of the withdrawals were for public supply (58 percent) and irrigation (35 percent). With the exception of large concentrations of iron (greater than 0.3 mg/L) in Randolph County, water from the aquifer is suitable for most uses (Clarke and others, 1984).

Cretaceous Aquifer System

The Cretaceous aquifer system is a major source of water in the northern one-third of the Coastal Plain (fig. 1). During 1980, the aquifer system yielded an estimated 128 Mgal/d, primarily for industrial and public-supply use. The aquifer system consists of sand and gravel that locally contain layers of clay and silt which function as confining beds. These confining beds locally separate the aquifer system into two or more aquifers. In southwestern Georgia, the Providence aquifer is part of the Cretaceous aquifer system. Water from the aquifer system is soft (less than 60 mg/L as calcium carbonate), has little dissolved solids (generally less than 100 mg/L), and is of a sodium bicarbonate type that is suitable for most uses. In the center of the area of usage (fig. 1), the iron concentration may be as much as 6.7 mg/L.

Paleozoic Aquifers

Water in the Paleozoic aquifers generally is unconfined, and storage is limited mainly to joints, fractures, and solution openings in the bedrock. During 1980, an estimated 33 Mgal/d was withdrawn from the Paleozoic aquifers, primarily for industrial supply. Wells that tap the Paleozoic aquifers yield differing amounts of water, depending on the aquifer used. Dolostone aquifers typically yield 5 to 50 gallons per minute (gal/min), whereas limestone and sandstone aquifers typically yield 1 to 20 gal/min; maximum reported yields from these aquifers are 3,500 and 300 gal/min, respectively. Springs discharge from the limestone and dolostone aquifers at rates of as much as 5,000 gal/min. Where the limestone and dolostone aquifers are near land surface, pumping can contribute to the formation of sinkholes. Water from wells and springs in the Paleozoic aquifers generally is suitable for most uses, although contamination from septic tanks and farm waste has been reported (Cressler and others, 1976).

Crystalline Rock Aquifers

Although individual crystalline rock aquifers are not laterally extensive, collectively they yielded an estimated 99 Mgal/d in 1980, primarily for rural supply. Ground-water storage occurs in the regolith and where the rocks have joints, fractures, and other types of secondary openings (Cressler and others, 1983). Crystalline rock aquifers in these areas generally are unconfined and show a pronounced response to rainfall, although deep fracture systems commonly are confined. Water from the aquifers generally is suitable for most uses, and, with the exception of iron (as much as 14 mg/L) and manganese (as much as 1.5 mg/L), constituent concentrations rarely exceed national drinking-water regulations (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1982a,b). In some densely populated areas, septic-tank effluent has contaminated the aquifers (Cressler and others, 1983).

GROUND-WATER WITHDRAWALS AND WATER-LEVEL TRENDS

Major areas of ground-water withdrawals and trends in ground-water levels near selected pumping centers are shown in figure 2. With the exception of one center in the Valley and Ridge province (location 1, fig. 2), all major pumping centers are in the Coastal Plain, where aquifers are very productive. The largest pumping center is the Dougherty Plain area where ground-water withdrawal for irrigation exceeds 200 Mgal/d.

The hydrographs shown in figure 2 reflect the responses of aquifers to pumping at selected pumping centers under a variety of hydrologic conditions. In the Floridan aquifer system, large cones of depression have formed at Savannah, Brunswick, Jesup, and St. Marys as a result of pumping for industrial and public supply. At Savannah (location 5, fig 2.), the water level has declined at least 160 feet (ft) since pumping began in the late 1800's (McCollum and Counts, 1964). The hydrograph shows that the water level declined 45 ft from 1954 to 1961 and less than 10 ft from 1961 to 1984. These changes reflect pumping patterns in the area. At Brunswick, the water level in the aquifer system declined 65 ft from predevelopment to 1964 (Wait and Gregg, 1973). The decline continued until 1982 (location 7, fig. 2), then rose about 10 ft as the result of a significant decrease in pumping by a major water user. Near Valdosta (location 9, fig. 2), the water level in the Floridan aquifer system responds to changes in recharge derived from streamflow and to local pumping. The hydrograph shows a moderate long-term response to changing recharge rates and to pumping. Pumpage from the Floridan aquifer system in the Dougherty Plain area (location 11, fig. 2) is primarily for seasonal irrigation which, averaged over the year, exceeded 200 Mgal/d in 1980. In this area, pumpage is scattered widely. Some recharge to the Floridan aquifer system occurs locally. As a result, water-levels recover annually.

In the Albany area (location 10, fig. 2), water is withdrawn from the Tertiary Floridan aquifer system, the Claiborne aquifer, and the Clayton aquifer and the Cretaceous Providence aquifer. Water-level declines of more than 100 ft have occurred in the Clayton and Providence aquifers (Clarke and others, 1983, 1984). The water level in the Clayton aquifer near withdrawal location 10 (fig. 2) generally declined from 1958 to 1984 in response to increased pumping for public supply and agriculture.

The water level in the Cretaceous aquifer system has declined more than 50 ft since 1950 in areas of heavy pumping for public supply and industrial use. However, in the Huber-Warner Robins area (location 4, fig. 2), the water level has not declined significantly from 1975 to 1984 despite a slight increase in ground-water withdrawals during that period.

GROUND-WATER MANAGEMENT

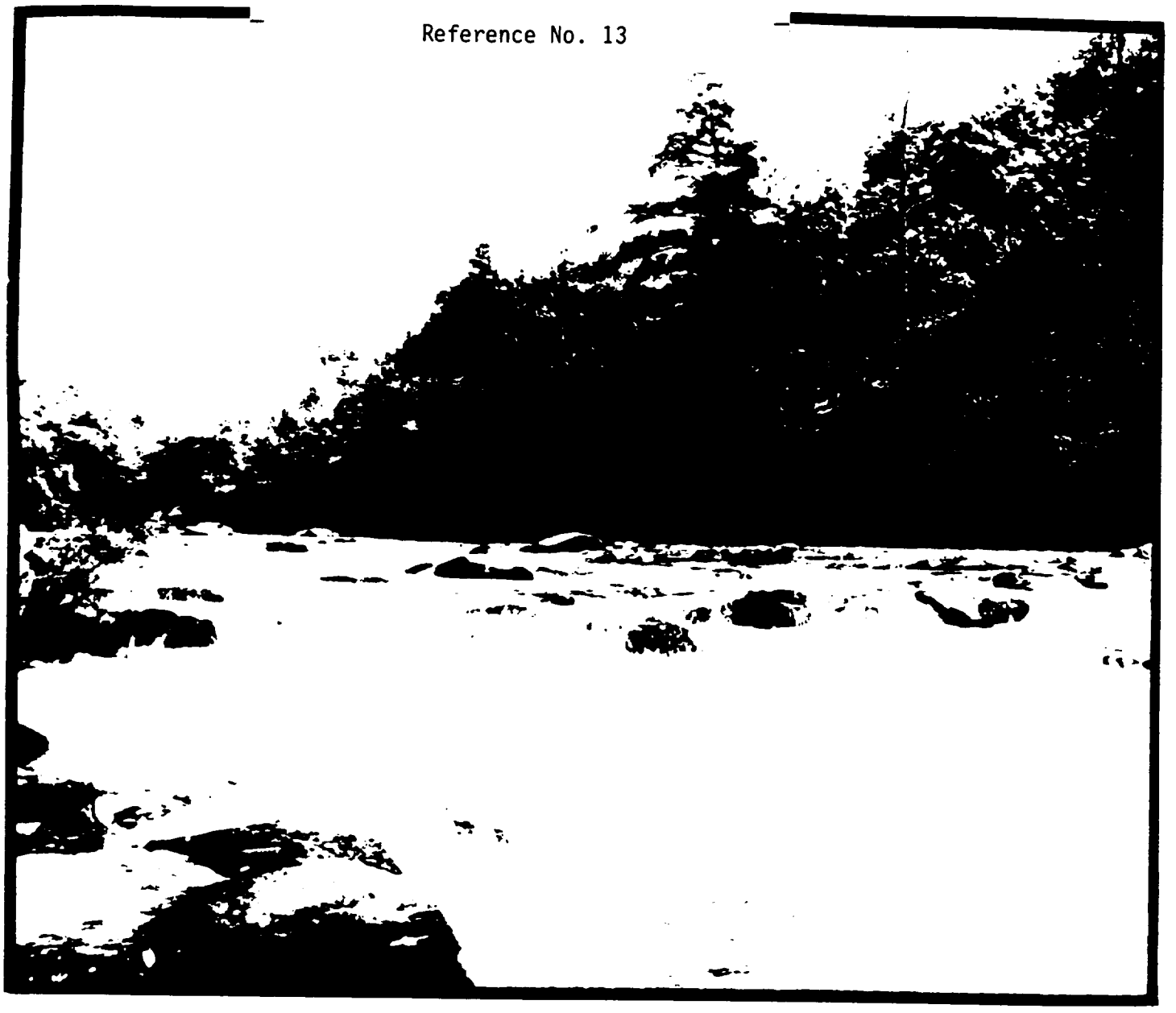
Georgia has a comprehensive set of laws governing the quality and use of ground water. The Ground-Water Use Act of 1972 provided for the permitting of withdrawals for industrial and municipal use that exceed 100,000 gallons per day (gal/d) and authorized the Georgia Environmental Protection Division to issue regulations about reporting, timing of withdrawals, abatement of saltwater encroachment, well depth and spacing, and pumping levels or rates. Amendments to the

NUS CORPORATION / Reference No. 12		TELECON NOTE
CONTROL NO.	DATE: March 6, 1989	TIME: 9:35
DISTRIBUTION: File Material Rome Coal Tar Pit		
BETWEEN: Gary Besser	OF: GA-DNR Fisheries Division	PHONE: (404) 629-1259
AND: Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation		

DISCUSSION:

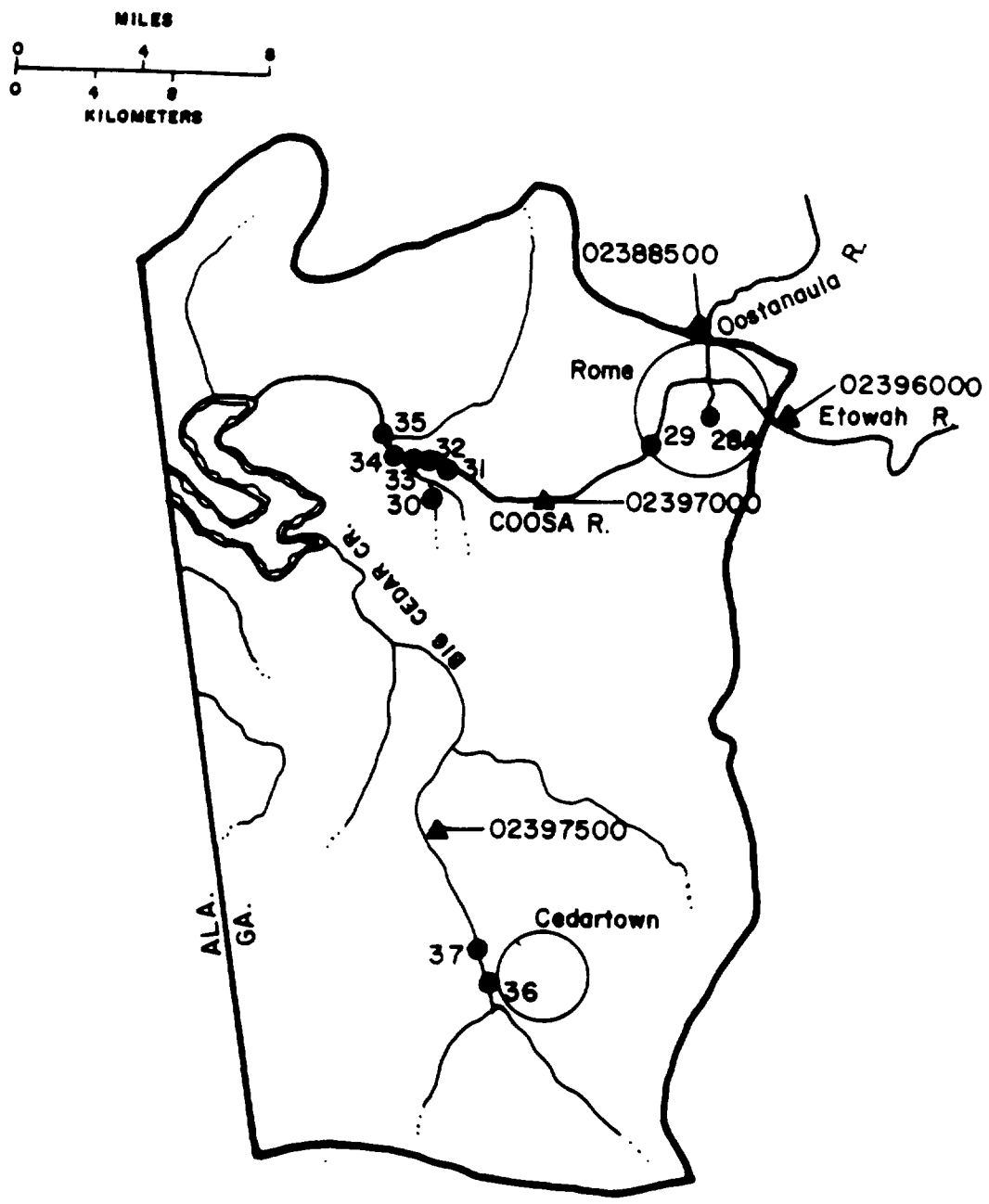
I asked Mr. Besser whether there was any commercial or recreational fishing in the Etowah River about 4-5 miles upstream of Rome to Rome. I also asked him about the Coosa River from Rome to the Alabama-Georgia State line, and the oostanaula River north of Rome. He said the rivers are closed to commercial fishing but that they was quite a lot of recreational fishing. He didn't know any exact numbers though.

ACTION ITEMS:



Water Availability & Use
Coosa River Basin

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division



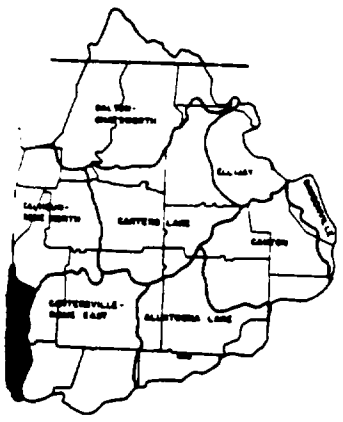


FIGURE 11
ROME-CEDARTOWN
HYDROLOGIC UNIT

TABLE 10

Intakes and Discharges in the Coosa River Basin

HYDROLOGIC UNIT/Facility Name	Location Number	River Mile(mi)	Drainage Area(sq.mi.)	7Q10 Low * Stream Flow (cfs)	September 1980 Average Daily Flow(cfs) Withdrawal/Discharge	
ROME-CEDARTOWN HYDROLOGIC UNIT						
West Point Pepperell Intake	28A				10.1	
West Point Pepperell	28A					8.6
Rome WPCP	29	642.3	4010.0	1158		11.1
Georgia Kraft Company	30	630.2	-	0.6		3.1
Georgia Kraft Company	31	630.4	4110.0	1400		6.2
Georgia Kraft Company	32	630.1	-	1400	35.6	
Georgia Kraft Company	33	629.9	-	1400		18.6
Georgia Power Plant Hammond	34	629.3	4110.0	1400	932.8	
Georgia Power Plant Hammond	35	629.2	4110.0	1400		931.9
Diamond Shamrock Corporation	36	643.3	73.4	19		1.6
Cedartown WPCP	37	642.7	8.1	0.2		1.1
Minor Facility Withdrawals					0.6	
Minor Facility Discharges						2.6

*The 7Q10's are a mixture of both natural and regulated flows.

NUS CORPORATIO	Reference No. 14	TELECON NOTE
CONTROL NO.	DATE: March 1, 1989	TIME: 2:20
DISTRIBUTION:		
BETWEEN: Beth Underwood	OF: Chamber of Commerce, Rome, GA	PHONE: (404) 291-7663
AND: Sheri Panabaker, NUS Corporation		

DISCUSSION:

I asked Ms. Underwood what West Point Pepperell in Lindale, Georgia did. First, she said, they had changed their name to Lindale Manufacturing and were a subsidary of ~~Grain Wood~~ Mills. They have 1100 employees and they are in textiles. Their phone number is 234-1621.

I also asked her about Georgia Kraft Company since, they were downstream of West Point Pepperell and were withdrawing a lot of water from the stream. She said they had changed their name to Temple-Inland, thay they had 216 office workers, and 150 employees in the plant. They were a sawmill.

ACTION ITEMS:

OVERSIZED

DOCUMENT

MAP

EPA Notification of Hazardous Waste Site

R

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency
Washington DC 20460

This initial notification information is required by Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and must be mailed by June 9 1981.

Please type or print in ink. If you need additional space, use separate sheets of paper. Indicate the letter of the item which applies.

810608

GAS 000001021

A Person Required to Notify:

Enter the name and address of the person or organization required to notify.

Name: West Point Pepperell, Inc.

Street: P. O. Box 71

City: West Point State: GA Zip Code: 31833

B Site Location:

Enter the common name (if known) and actual location of the site.

GAD003322096

Name of Site: Lindale Mill - Site #1

Street: Park Street

City: Lindale County: Floyd State: GA Zip Code: 30147

C Person to Contact:

Enter the name, title (if applicable), and business telephone number of the person to contact regarding information submitted on this form.

Name (Last, First and Title): Birdsong, J. M., Supervisor

Phone: (205) 756-7111 X-2570

D Dates of Waste Handling:

Enter the years that you estimate waste treatment, storage, or disposal began and ended at the site.

From (Year): 1976 To (Year): 1976

E Waste Type: Choose the option you prefer to complete

Option 1: Select general waste types and source categories. If you do not know the general waste types or sources, you are encouraged to describe the site in Item I—Description of Site.

General Type of Waste:
Place an X in the appropriate boxes. The categories listed overlap. Check each applicable category.

1. ☐ Organics
2. ☐ Inorganics
3. ☐ Solvents
4. ☐ Pesticides
5. ☐ Heavy metals
6. ☒ Acids
7. ☐ Bases
8. ☐ PCBs
9. ☐ Mixed Municipal Waste
10. ☐ Unknown
11. ☐ Other (Specify)

_____
_____
_____

Source of Waste:
Place an X in the appropriate boxes.

1. ☐ Mining
2. ☐ Construction
3. ☒ Textiles
4. ☐ Fertilizer
5. ☐ Paper/Printing
6. ☐ Leather Tanning
7. ☐ Iron/Steel Foundry
8. ☐ Chemical, General
9. ☐ Plating/Polishing
10. ☐ Military/Ammunition
11. ☐ Electrical Conductors
12. ☐ Transformers
13. ☐ Utility Companies
14. ☐ Sanitary/Refuse
15. ☐ Photofinish
16. ☐ Lab/Hospital
17. ☐ Unknown
18. ☐ Other (Specify)

_____
_____
_____

Option 2: This option is available to persons familiar with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Section 3001 regulations (40 CFR Part 261).

Specific Type of Waste:
EPA has assigned a four-digit number to each hazardous waste listed in the regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA. Enter the appropriate four-digit number in the boxes provided. A copy of the list of hazardous wastes and codes can be obtained by contacting the EPA Region serving the State in which the site is located.

RECEIVED
EPA/REGION IV
JUN 9 12 16 PM '81
ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION

0 0 0 1 1 2

Form Approved
OMB No. 2000-0138

EPA Form 8900-1

F Waste Quantity

Place an X in the appropriate boxes to indicate the facility types found at the site.

In the "total facility waste amount" space give the estimated combined quantity (volume) of hazardous wastes at the site using cubic feet or gallons.

In the "total facility area" space, give the estimated area size which the facilities occupy using square feet or acres.

Facility Type

1. ☐ Piles
2. ☒ Land Treatment
3. ☐ Landfill
4. ☐ Tanks
5. ☐ Impoundment
6. ☐ Underground Injection
7. ☐ Drums, Above Ground
8. ☐ Drums, Below Ground
9. ☐ Other (Specify) _____

Total Facility Waste Amount

cubic feet _____

gallons 200 G

Total Facility Area

square feet unknown

acres _____

G Known, Suspected or Likely Releases to the Environment:

Place an X in the appropriate boxes to indicate any known, suspected, or likely releases of wastes to the environment.

☒ Known ☐ Suspected ☐ Likely ☐ None

Note: Items H and I are optional. Completing these items will assist EPA and State and local governments in locating and assessing hazardous waste sites. Although completing the items is not required, you are encouraged to do so.

H Sketch Map of Site Location: (Optional)

Sketch a map showing streets, highways, routes or other prominent landmarks near the site. Place an X on the map to indicate the site location. Draw an arrow showing the direction north. You may substitute a publishing map showing the site location.

I Description of Site: (Optional)

Describe the history and present conditions of the site. Give directions to the site and describe any nearby wells, springs, lakes, or housing. Include such information as how waste was disposed and where the waste came from. Provide any other information or comments which may help describe the site conditions.

J Signature and Title:

The person or authorized representative (such as plant managers, superintendents, trustees or attorneys) of persons required to notify must sign the form and provide a mailing address (if different than address in item A). For other persons providing notification, the signature is optional. Check the boxes which best describe the relationship to the site of the person required to notify. If you are not required to notify check "Other".

Name J. M. Birdsong

Street P. O. Box 232

City West Point State GA Zip Code 31833

Signature J. M. Birdsong Date 6/8/87

☒ Owner, Present
☐ Owner, Past
☐ Transporter
☐ Operator, Present
☐ Operator, Past
☐ Other

EPA Notification of Hazardous Waste Site

United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington DC 20460

This initial notification information is required by Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and must be mailed by June 9, 1981.

Please type or print in ink. If you need additional space, use separate sheets of paper. Indicate the letter of the item which applies.

810608

GAS 000001022

A Person Required to Notify:

Enter the name and address of the person or organization required to notify.

Name: West Point Pepperell, Inc.

Street: P. O. Box 71

City: West Point State: GA Zip Code: 31833

B Site Location:

Enter the common name (if known) and actual location of the site.

GAD 003322096

Name of Site: Lindale Mill - Site #2

Street: Park Street

City: Lindale County: Floyd State: GA Zip Code: 30147

C Person to Contact:

Enter the name, title (if applicable), and business telephone number of the person to contact regarding information submitted on this form.

Name (Last, First and Title): Birdsong, J. M., Supervisor

Phone: (205) 756-7111 X-2570

D Dates of Waste Handling:

Enter the years that you estimate waste treatment, storage, or disposal began and ended at the site.

From (Year): 1979 To (Year): 1979

E Waste Type: Choose the option you prefer to complete

Option 1: Select general waste types and source categories. If you do not know the general waste types or sources, you are encouraged to describe the site in Item I—Description of Site.

General Type of Waste:
Place an X in the appropriate boxes. The categories listed overlap. Check each applicable category.

1. ☐ Organics
2. ☐ Inorganics
3. ☐ Solvents
4. ☐ Pesticides
5. ☐ Heavy metals
6. ☐ Acids
7. ☐ Bases
8. ☐ PCBs
9. ☐ Mixed Municipal Waste
10. ☒ Unknown
11. ☒ Other (Specify) Various dyes and pigments.

Source of Waste:
Place an X in the appropriate boxes.

1. ☐ Mining
2. ☐ Construction
3. ☒ Textiles
4. ☐ Fertilizer
5. ☐ Paper/Printing
6. ☐ Leather Tanning
7. ☐ Iron/Steel Foundry
8. ☐ Chemical, General
9. ☐ Plating/Polishing
10. ☐ Military/Ammunition
11. ☐ Electrical Conductors
12. ☐ Transformers
13. ☐ Utility Companies
14. ☐ Sanitary/Refuse
15. ☐ Photofinish
16. ☐ Lab/Hospital
17. ☐ Unknown
18. ☐ Other (Specify)

Option 2: This option is available to persons familiar with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Section 3001 regulations (40 CFR Part 261).

Specific Type of Waste:
EPA has assigned a four-digit number to each hazardous waste listed in the regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA. Enter the appropriate four-digit number in the boxes provided. A copy of the list of hazardous wastes and codes can be obtained by contacting the EPA Region serving the State in which the site is located.

0 0 1 1 3

Form Approved
OMB No. 2000-0138
EPA Form 3900-1

F Waste Quantity:

Place an X in the appropriate boxes to indicate the facility types found at the site.

In the "total facility waste amount" space give the estimated combined quantity (volume) of hazardous wastes at the site using cubic feet or gallons.

In the "total facility area" space, give the estimated area size which the facilities occupy using square feet or acres.

Facility Type

1. ☐ Piles
2. ☐ Land Treatment
3. ☒ Landfill
4. ☐ Tanks
5. ☐ Impoundment
6. ☐ Underground Injection
7. ☐ Drums, Above Ground
8. ☐ Drums, Below Ground
9. ☐ Other (Specify) _____

Total Facility Waste Amount

cubic feet unknown

gallons

Total Facility Area

square feet unknown

acres

G Known, Suspected or Likely Releases to the Environment:

Place an X in the appropriate boxes to indicate any known, suspected, or likely releases of wastes to the environment.

☐ Known ☒ Suspected ☐ Likely ☐ None

Note: Items H and I are optional. Completing these items will assist EPA and State and local governments in locating and assessing hazardous waste sites. Although completing the items is not required, you are encouraged to do so.

H Sketch Map of Site Location: (Optional)

Sketch a map showing streets, highways, routes or other prominent landmarks near the site. Place an X on the map to indicate the site location. Draw an arrow showing the direction north. You may substitute a publishing map showing the site location.

I Description of Site: (Optional)

Describe the history and present conditions of the site. Give directions to the site and describe any nearby wells, springs, lakes, or housing. Include such information as how waste was disposed and where the waste came from. Provide any other information or comments which may help describe the site conditions.

J Signature and Title:

The person or authorized representative (such as plant managers, superintendents, trustees or attorneys) of persons required to notify must sign the form and provide a mailing address (if different than address in item A). For other persons providing notification, the signature is optional. Check the boxes which best describe the relationship to the site of the person required to notify. If you are not required to notify check "Other".

Name J. M. Birdsong

Street P. O. Box 232

City West Point State GA Zip Code 31833

Signature J. M. Birdsong Date 6/8/87

☒ Owner, Present
☐ Owner, Past
☐ Transporter
☐ Operator, Present
☐ Operator, Past
☐ Other

WestPoint Pepperell

June 8, 1981

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
Sites Notification
Atlanta, GA 30308

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find completed EPA forms 8900-1 regarding waste disposal sites at our Lindale Mill. To the best of our knowledge and belief, neither of these sites presents a threat to the public health or welfare.

For further information, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Birdsong

J. M. Birdsong
Engineering Department

JE S MAR 16 '83

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
IDENTIFICATION AND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

REGION | SITE NUMBER (to be assigned by HQ)

NOTE: This form is completed for each potential hazardous waste site to help set priorities for site inspection. The information submitted on this form is based on available records and may be updated on subsequent forms as a result of additional inquiries and on-site inspections.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Complete Sections I and III through X as completely as possible before Section II (*Preliminary Assessment*). File this form in the Regional Hazardous Waste Log File and submit a copy to the Environmental Protection Agency; Site Tracking System; Hazardous Waste Enforcement Task Force (WH-527); Washington, DC 20460.

GAD003322096 FLOYD
A. WEST POINT PEPPERELL/LINDALE MILL
PARK ST
C. LINDALE GA 30
BIRDSONG, J. M., SUPERVI* 205/56

GAD003322096 FLOYD
WEST POINT PEPPERELL/LINDALE MILL #2
PARK ST
LINDALE GA 30147
BIRDSONG, J. M., SUPERVI* 205/567111

G.
I

2 Sites

H. TYPE OF OWNERSHIP
☐ 1. FEDERAL ☐ 2. STATE ☐ 3. COUNTY ☐ 4. MUNICIPAL ☐ 5. PRIVATE

I.
"103-C NOTIFICATION" DATE: 810608
J. JIM SEIZER
PHONE: 404-656-2833

K. DATE IDENTIFIED (mo., day, & yr.)

L. TELEPHONE NUMBER

II. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (complete this section)

A. APPARENT SERIOUSNESS OF PROBLEM
☐ 1. HIGH ☐ 2. MEDIUM ☒ 3. LOW ☐ 4. NONE ☐ 5. UNKNOWN

B. RECOMMENDATION
☐ 1. NO ACTION NEEDED (no hazard)
☒ 3. SITE INSPECTION NEEDED
a. TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR
b. WILL BE PERFORMED BY
☐ 2. IMMEDIATE SITE INSPECTION NEEDED
a. TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR
b. WILL BE PERFORMED BY
☐ 4. SITE INSPECTION NEEDED (Low priority)

C. PREPARER INFORMATION
1. NAME
2. TELEPHONE NUMBER
3. DATE (mo., day, & yr.) Fr 65 15

III. SITE INFORMATION

A. SITE STATUS
☐ 1. ACTIVE (*Those industrial or municipal sites which are being used for waste treatment, storage, or disposal on a continuing basis, even if intermittently.*)
☐ 2. INACTIVE (*Those sites which no longer receive wastes.*)
☐ 3. OTHER (specify) (*Those sites that include such practices as "midnight dumping" where no regular or continuing use of the site for waste disposal has occurred.*)

B. IS GENERATOR ON SITE?
☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES (specify generator's four-digit SIC Code)

C. AREA OF SITE (in acres)
D. IF APPARENT SERIOUSNESS OF SITE IS HIGH, SPECIFY EXACT SITE LOCATION
1. LATITUDE (deg.-min.-sec.)
2. LONGITUDE (deg.-min.-sec.)

E. ARE THERE BUILDINGS ON THE SITE?
☐ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES (specify)

T2070-2 (10-79)

Continue On Reverse

Continued From Front

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF SITE ACTIVITY

Indicate the major site activity(ies) and details relating to each activity by marking 'X' in the appropriate boxes.

X	A. TRANSPORTER	X	B. STORER	X	C. TREATER	X	D. DISPOSER
	1. RAIL		1. PILE		1. FILTRATION		1. LANDFILL
	2. SHIP		2. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT		2. INCINERATION		2. LANDFARM
	3. BARGE		3. DRUMS		3. VOLUME REDUCTION		3. OPEN DUMP
	4. TRUCK		4. TANK, ABOVE GROUND		4. RECYCLING/RECOVERY		4. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
	5. PIPELINE		5. TANK, BELOW GROUND		5. CHEM./PHYS. TREATMENT		5. MIDNIGHT DUMPING
	6. OTHER (specify):		6. OTHER (specify):		6. BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT		6. INCINERATION
					7. WASTE OIL REPROCESSING		7. UNDERGROUND INJECTION
					8. SOLVENT RECOVERY		8. OTHER (specify):
					9. OTHER (specify):		

E. SPECIFY DETAILS OF SITE ACTIVITIES AS NEEDED

V. WASTE RELATED INFORMATION

A. WASTE TYPE

[ ] 1 UNKNOWN [ ] 2 LIQUID [ ] 3. SOLID [ ] 4 SLUDGE [ ] 5. GAS

B. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

[ ] 1 UNKNOWN [ ] 2 CORROSIVE [ ] 3. IGNITABLE [ ] 4 RADIOACTIVE [ ] 5 HIGHLY VOLATILE
[ ] 6 TOXIC [ ] 7 REACTIVE [ ] 8 INERT [ ] 9 FLAMMABLE

[ ] 10. OTHER (specify): _____

C. WASTE CATEGORIES

1. Are records of wastes available? Specify items such as manifests, inventories, etc. below.

2. Estimate the amount(specify unit of measure)of waste by category, mark 'X' to indicate which wastes are present.

a. SLUDGE	b. OIL	c. SOLVENTS	d. CHEMICALS	e. SOLIDS	f. OTHER
AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE
X (1) PAINT, PIGMENTS	X (1) OILY WASTES	X (1) HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	X (1) ACIDS	X (1) FLY ASH	X 1 LABORATORY PHARMACEUT.
(2) METALS SLUDGES	(2) OTHER (specify):	(2) NON-HALOGNTD SOLVENTS	(2) PICKLING LIQUORS	(2) ASBESTOS	(2) HOSPITAL
(3) POTW		(3) OTHER (specify):	(3) CAUSTICS	(3) MILLING/ MINE TAILINGS	(3) RADIOACTIVE
(4) ALUMINUM SLUDGE			(4) PESTICIDES	(4) FERROUS SMELTG. WASTES	(4) MUNICIPAL
(5) OTHER (specify):			(5) DYES/INKS	(5) NON-FERROUS SMELTG. WASTES	(5) OTHER (specify):
			(6) CYANIDE	(6) OTHER (specify):	
			(7) PHENOLS		
			(8) HALOGENS		
			(9) PCB		
			(10) METALS		
			(11) OTHER (specify)		

 Continue On Page 3

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
IDENTIFICATION AND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

REGION | SITE NUMBER *(To be assigned by HQ)*

NOTE: This form is completed for each potential hazardous waste site to help set priorities for site inspection. The information submitted on this form is based on available records and may be updated on subsequent forms as a result of additional inquiries and on-site inspections.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Complete Sections I and III through X as completely as possible before Section II *(Preliminary Assessment)*. File this form in the Regional Hazardous Waste Log File and submit a copy to: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Site Tracking System; Hazardous Waste Enforcement Task Force *(EN-335)*; 401 M St., SW; Washington, DC 20460.

I. SITE IDENTIFICATION

A. SITE NAME: WEST POINT PEPPERELL / LINDALE MILL #1

B. STREET *(or other identifier)*: PARK STREET

C. CITY: LINDALE

D. STATE: GA

E. ZIP CODE: 30147

F. COUNTY NAME: FLOYD

G. OWNER/OPERATOR *(If known)*

1. NAME: BIRDSONG, J. M. SUPERVISOR

2. TELEPHONE NUMBER: 205 756-7111

H. TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

☐ 1. FEDERAL ☐ 2. STATE ☐ 3. COUNTY ☐ 4. MUNICIPAL ☒ 5. PRIVATE ☐ 6. UNKNOWN

I. SITE DESCRIPTION

LAND TREATMENT (ACID), LANDFILL

J. HOW IDENTIFIED *(i.e., citizen's complaints, OSHA citations, etc.)*: 103 C NOTIFICATION

K. DATE IDENTIFIED *(mo., day, & yr.)*: 6-8-81

L. PRINCIPAL STATE CONTACT

1. NAME: MOSES N. MCCALL

2. TELEPHONE NUMBER: 404 656-2833

II. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT *(complete this section last)*

A. APPARENT SERIOUSNESS OF PROBLEM

☐ 1. HIGH ☐ 2. MEDIUM ☐ 3. LOW ☐ 4. NONE ☒ 5. UNKNOWN

B. RECOMMENDATION

☐ 1. NO ACTION NEEDED *(no hazard)*

☐ 2. IMMEDIATE SITE INSPECTION NEEDED
a. TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR: _____
b. WILL BE PERFORMED BY: _____

☒ 3. SITE INSPECTION NEEDED
a. TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR: 1983
b. WILL BE PERFORMED BY: EPD

☐ 4. SITE INSPECTION NEEDED *(low priority)*

C. PREPARER INFORMATION

1. NAME: JIM USSERY

2. TELEPHONE NUMBER: 404 656-2833

3. DATE *(mo., day, & yr.)*: 9-15-82

III. SITE INFORMATION

A. SITE STATUS

☐ 1. ACTIVE *(Those industrial or municipal sites which are being used for waste treatment, storage, or disposal on a continuing basis, even if infrequently.)*

☒ 2. INACTIVE *(Those sites which no longer receive wastes.)*

☐ 3. OTHER *(specify)*: _____ *(Those sites that include such incidents like "midnight dumping" where no regular or continuing use of the site for waste disposal has occurred.)*

B. IS GENERATOR ON SITE?

☒ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES *(specify generator's four-digit SIC Code)*: _____

C. AREA OF SITE *(in acres)*: UNKNOWN

D. IF APPARENT SERIOUSNESS OF SITE IS HIGH, SPECIFY COORDINATES

1. LATITUDE *(deg.-min.-sec.)*:

2. LONGITUDE *(deg.-min.-sec.)*:

E. ARE THERE BUILDINGS ON THE SITE?

☒ 1. NO ☐ 2. YES *(specify)*: _____

Continue On Reverse

Continued From Front

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF SITE ACTIVITY

Indicate the major site activity(ies) and details relating to each activity by marking 'X' in the appropriate boxes.

'X'	A. TRANSPORTER
	1. RAIL
	2. SHIP
	3. BARGE
	4. TRUCK
	5. PIPELINE
	6. OTHER (specify):

'X'	B. STORER
	1. PILE
	2. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
	3. DRUMS
	4. TANK, ABOVE GROUND
	5. TANK, BELOW GROUND
	6. OTHER (specify):

'X'	C. TREATER
	1. FILTRATION
	2. INCINERATION
	3. VOLUME REDUCTION
	4. RECYCLING/RECOVERY
	5. CHEM./PHYS. TREATMENT
	6. BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT
	7. WASTE OIL REPROCESSING
	8. SOLVENT RECOVERY
	9. OTHER (specify):

'X'	D. DISPOSER
X	1. LANDFILL
X	2. LANDFARM
	3. OPEN DUMP
	4. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
	5. MIDNIGHT DUMPING
	6. INCINERATION
	7. UNDERGROUND INJECTION
	8. OTHER (specify):

E. SPECIFY DETAILS OF SITE ACTIVITIES AS NEEDED

V. WASTE RELATED INFORMATION

A. WASTE TYPE

[X] 1. UNKNOWN [X] 2. LIQUID [ ] 3. SOLID [ ] 4. SLUDGE [ ] 5. GAS

B. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

[X] 1. UNKNOWN [X] 2. CORROSIVE [ ] 3. IGNITABLE [ ] 4. RADIOACTIVE [ ] 5. HIGHLY VOLATILE
[X] 6. TOXIC [ ] 7. REACTIVE [ ] 8. INERT [ ] 9. FLAMMABLE

[ ] 10. OTHER (specify):

C. WASTE CATEGORIES

1. Are records of wastes available? Specify items such as manifests, inventories, etc. below.

NO

2. Estimate the amount (specify unit of measure) of waste by category; mark 'X' to indicate which wastes are present.

a. SLUDGE	b. OIL	c. SOLVENTS	d. CHEMICALS	e. SOLIDS	f. OTHER
AMOUNT: UNKNOWN	AMOUNT:	AMOUNT:	AMOUNT: 200	AMOUNT:	AMOUNT:
UNIT OF MEASURE:	UNIT OF MEASURE:	UNIT OF MEASURE:	UNIT OF MEASURE: GALLONS	UNIT OF MEASURE:	UNIT OF MEASURE:
X (1) PAINT, PIGMENTS	(1) OILY WASTES	(1) HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	X (1) ACIDS	(1) FLYASH	(1) LABORATORY PHARMACEUT.
(2) METALS SLUDGES	(2) OTHER (specify):	(2) NON-HALOGNTD. SOLVENTS	(2) PICKLING LIQUORS	(2) ASBESTOS	(2) HOSPITAL
(3) POTW		(3) OTHER (specify):	(3) CAUSTICS	(3) MILLING/ MINE TAILINGS	(3) RADIOACTIVE
(4) ALUMINUM SLUDGE			(4) PESTICIDES	(4) FERROUS SMLTG. WASTES	(4) MUNICIPAL
(5) OTHER (specify): VARIOUS DYES & PIGMENTS			(5) DYES/INKS	(5) NON-FERROUS SMLTG. WASTES	(5) OTHER (specify):
			(6) CYANIDE	(6) OTHER (specify):	
			(7) PHENOLS		
			(8) HALOGENS		
			(9) PCB		
			(10) METALS		
			(11) OTHER (specify)		

Continue On Page 3

Continued From Page 2

V. WASTE RELATED INFORMATION (continued)

3. LIST SUBSTANCES OF GREATEST CONCERN WHICH MAY BE ON THE SITE (place in descending order of hazard).

DYES & PAINT SLUDGE

4. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION KNOWN OR REPORTED TO EXIST AT THE SITE.

VI. HAZARD DESCRIPTION

A. TYPE OF HAZARD	B. POTENTIAL HAZARD (mark 'X')	C. ALLEGED INCIDENT (mark 'X')	D. DATE OF INCIDENT (mo., day, yr.)	E. REMARKS
1. NO HAZARD				
2. HUMAN HEALTH				
3. NON-WORKER INJURY/EXPOSURE				
4. WORKER INJURY				
5. CONTAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLY				
6. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN				
7. CONTAMINATION OF GROUND WATER				
8. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER				
9. DAMAGE TO FLORA/FAUNA		UNKNOWN		
10. FISH KILL				
11. CONTAMINATION OF AIR				
12. NOTICEABLE ODORS				
13. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL				
14. PROPERTY DAMAGE				
15. FIRE OR EXPLOSION				
16. SPILLS/LEAKING CONTAINERS/ RUNOFF/STANDING LIQUIDS				
17. SEWER, STORM DRAIN PROBLEMS				
18. EROSION PROBLEMS				
19. INADEQUATE SECURITY				
20. INCOMPATIBLE WASTES				
21. MIDNIGHT DUMPING				
22. OTHER (specify):				

Continued From Front

VII. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. INDICATE ALL APPLICABLE PERMITS HELD BY THE SITE.

☐ 1. NPDES PERMIT ☐ 2. SPCC PLAN ☐ 3. STATE PERMIT *(specify)*:

☐ 4. AIR PERMITS ☐ 5. LOCAL PERMIT ☐ 6. RCRA TRANSPORTER

☐ 7. RCRA STORER ☐ 8. RCRA TREATER ☐ 9. RCRA DISPOSER

☒ 10. OTHER *(specify)*: NONE

B. IN COMPLIANCE?

☐ 1. YES ☐ 2. NO ☒ 3. UNKNOWN

4. WITH RESPECT TO *(list regulation name & number)*:

VIII. PAST REGULATORY ACTIONS

☒ A. NONE ☐ B. YES *(summarize below)*

IX. INSPECTION ACTIVITY *(past or on-going)*

☒ A. NONE ☐ B. YES *(complete items 1,2,3, & 4 below)*

1. TYPE OF ACTIVITY	2. DATE OF PAST ACTION *(mo., day, & yr.)*	3. PERFORMED BY: *(EPA/State)*	4. DESCRIPTION

X. REMEDIAL ACTIVITY *(past or on-going)*

☒ A. NONE ☐ B. YES *(complete items 1, 2, 3, & 4 below)*

1. TYPE OF ACTIVITY	2. DATE OF PAST ACTION *(mo., day, & yr.)*	3. PERFORMED BY: *(EPA/State)*	4. DESCRIPTION

NOTE: Based on the information in Sections III through X, fill out the Preliminary Assessment *(Section II)* information on the first page of this form.